THE Exact Dealer REFINED:

Being an Useful *Companion* for all *Traders*.

In Three Parts.

CONTAINING,

I. A Description of the Commodities, Coins, Weights and Measures of *Great Britain*, and its Neighbouring Countries. With useful Directions about entering and taking up Goods at the Custom-house: Instructions about Bills of Exchange, and the keeping of Books of Accounts. The way of recovering Debts; likewise Exact Tables of Accounts ready cast up.

II. Containing a plain Institution of Arithmetick in all its parts; with an excellent and easie new way of multiplying Foot-measure in Feet and Inches, by Feet and Inches, without Reduction, and applied to the measuring of Carpenters, Joyners, Painters, Plasterers, Glasiers, and Bricklayers Work, *&c.* And of Solid Timber, *&c.* Also the whole Art of Gauging, with several curious Tables. And very necessary Observations relating to the measuring of Land.

III. Containing the Travellers Guide, through all the Principal Roads in *England*; an Account of Carriers Inns, and Days of going out; also the Rates of Post-Letters; with other matters not before made Publick.

The Second Edition, Enlarged.

By *J. H.* Author of the *Secretary's Guide*.

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THE PREFACE TO THE Reader.

Reader,

HAving considered the great want of a Book of Universal Instruction in Trade, and Management of Affairs, I thought it highly necessary for the benefit of Traders, and Artists of sundry kinds, to turn my Endeavours that way, that by compiling what might be undeniably useful and necessary, I might the more boldly recommend it to the Industrious part of Men, whose discerning Judgments (if in any thing I have failed of my design'd aim, in having

and obliging them) may ex ft a friendly cenſure on this my Undertaking: Nor let any before they have peruſed and ſeriouſly conſidered it, judge raſhly, and proceed to condemn this Book, by fancying that ſo ſmall a Volume can never effectually contain what it promiſes in the Title Page, leſt when they find they have been over haſty in cenſuring, they are forced, at leaſt Tacitly, to acknowledge the Pains that I have taken to advantage them, are but ſlenderly deſerved by the too Cenſorious, whoſe firſt Objections, for the moſt part, border upon Ingratitude. However, let me tell the World, (or that part of it whoſe Affairs it moſtly may concern,) that, if I may preſume to judge in my own caſe, (or indeed my good will towards the Induſtrious, may freely diſcharge it ſelf,) that a more uſeful Book is no where to be found, relating to Trade and Buſineſs, no not in the largeſt of Volumes, if taken ſingly. For it ſhews the Commodities, Coins, Weight and Meaſures of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and of all our Neighbouring Countries; with the compariſon of their Weights, Meaſures, and Coins, with our own. You alſo here, may inform your ſelf of the ſeveral Diſtinctions, by which Commodities are bought and vended; with their true Value and Goodneſs, and what Allowances are given; how to calculate the Diſcount of Money, when Goods are paid for before the time agreed on, a Cuſtom very common among Merchants and Tradeſmen; and Directions for the entering Goods at the Cuſtom houſe, and Shipping them away to foreign Countries; alſo how to enter, and take up Goods inwards: Likewiſe what is to be conſidered in drawing and remitting Money, upon Bills of Exchange, and what is to be done

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in caſe of refuſal, or delay in payment of thoſe Bills, to ſecure your ſelf againſt the Drawer, Remitter, or Aſſigner, &c. with excellent Directions to keep your Accounts, in a Method altogether New; as plain as the common and confuſed way of Shop-keepers; but as exact as that called the *Italian* Method of Book-keeping, uſed by Merchants of great buſineſs. The Methods uſed in compounding Debts, with Directions how to proceed on Statutes of Banckrupt, and what is to be done in recovering arrears of Rent. And that nothing might be wanting to your help in Trade, you have ſeveral excellent Tables ready calculated; and their Application in Uſes and Examples, both for Expences, the Intereſt of Money, and the Value of Commodities, plain and ſhorter than any yet publiſhed of the like kind. You have likewiſe an eaſie and plain Inſtitution of Arithmetick, whereby the meaneſt Capacity may learn the Grounds of that excellent Science in a few days, and the Application thereof to the Menſuration of Carpenters, Joyners, Glaſiers, and Bricklayers Work; and to the Menſuration of Solids, in a Method alſo wholly new, which by the help of a ſmall Table, takes away that unneceſſary trouble of reducing Integers and parts to one Denomination, and of uſing Decimal Arithmetick: to which I have added the whole Art of Gauging, with excellent Tables for that purpoſe; alſo uſeful Tables relating to the Menſuration of Land: And laſtly, a compleat Deſcription of the Roads of *England*, the diſtance of the moſt noted Towns in each Road one from another, and the Counties in which they are; with an Account of the Carriers, Waggons, and Coaches belonging to any Stage or Town of Trade; where they

they Inn, and when they go out of Town; with many other things very useful and necessary to be known by all who desire and aim at exactness in the management of their Affairs. For the perusal of all which, I refer you to the following Pages; not doubting but you will find the benefit intended thereby; which that you may, is all the Compiler hereof wishes, for the great Trouble and Pains taken for your Instruction. So I take my leave,

and am,

J. H.

THE

THE INTRODUCTION.

AS *Profit* and *Advantage* are most desirable, so are there sundry ways (without running beyond the bounds of Honesty) to acquire them; yet those ways require *Understanding*, *Prudence*, *Diligence*, *Caution*, and *Industry*; for without some or all of these, Men may hope and expect in vain, unless Fortune (which does not frequently happen) should cast Riches upon them, beyond their Expectation, and surprize them with her Bounties, when they supposed she had altogether neglected and forsaken them; as by the Death of Relations, fortunate Marriage, return of Ventures from Sea, the expiration of Lives in Leases, or Tenure of Lands; with many the like Accidents, or advantageous Chances, which, for brevity sake, and as being little to my purpose, I shall wave; considering my main aim and drift is, to admonish and direct Men how to improve themselves, and rise by Industry in Trading, and managing Affairs. At first, with *Understanding* rightly to be knowing in what they undertake, that they, by entering upon that they understand not, be not liable to be Cheated and Imposed upon, by such as lie upon the catch, to take advantage of their Weakness in Knowledge of those things they pretend to. Secondly, *Prudence* in knowing how to manage and turn their Affairs and Undertakings to the best advantage, whereby

the Underſtanding will be improved, and Over-reaching prevented; for even the Crafty, where they perceive a Man ſufficiently prudent to countermine them in their Policies and dark Contrivances, will forbear (as much as may be) to attempt any thing, where they are not likely to ſucceed, but rather turn their Force upon ſome weaker Fort, more liable to be undermined or battered down by Inſinuations, ſpecious pretences of Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, and many the like Strategems, by which they too frequently intereſs themſelves in the Affairs of young Men eſpecially, and often lay a Foundation upon their Ruine, which, indeed, is the thing they at firſt aim at, and can be no way better prevented than by a *Prudent* regard of Buſineſs, and ſelf-management of Affairs in the beginning of our Undertakings; for when we are once well ſetled, and grounded in any Occupation, the next thing, which is Diligence, will ſoon ſet us (unleſs ſome extraordinary Accident happen) above the reach, or danger of a Miſcarriage: And to keep off any ſuch thing, *Caution* muſt be uſed how we ingage, or intereſs our ſelves in other Men's Affairs, by being Bound, buying in Partnerſhip, undertaking to be Executors, venturing conſiderable matters to Sea, taking falſe Mortgages, or Purchaſing where there is no good Title, with many things of the like nature that require Caution, and ought not raſhly to be undertaken. The fifth thing to be conſidered is *Induſtry*, which indeed is the Sifter to Diligence, but yet exceeds her by ſome degrees on this Account; for a Man may be diligent in keeping what he has, and yet not induſtrious to get more: A Man may be diligent in the Station or Calling wherein he is placed, yet not induſtrious to advance himſelf, by puſhing forward, and laying hold of the leaſt opportunity that offers it ſelf for his Promotion; and this is indeed the rea-

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ſon why many ſpend their Lives in a mean condition, becauſe contenting themſelves to labour in their firſt undertaking, how low or mechanick ſoever it is, they will not venture out of it, though apparent Advantage oppoſes it ſelf, leſt like a Fiſh taken out of its proper Element, not being long able to breath in the thinner Air, they ſhould faint ſo much in their new undertaking, that they would not be able, that failing, to make a retreat to the firſt; and therefore conclude they had better be upon ſure ground, than run a hazard, where double the advantage will be the reward of their Induſtry, if they are ſucceſsful, but nothing (as they fondly propoſe to themſelves) if they chance to miſcarry: Some again there are that hold, that if a Man be deſtined to proſper, and grow rich in the World, he ſhall have his lucky day; Riches ſhall flow in upon him by means unſought, and ways unexpected; and on the contrary, thoſe that are doomed to be poor, ſtrive againſt the Wind and Tide in vain; for though they are both diligent and induſtrious, *riſe early ſit up late, and eat the Bread of Carefulneſs*, yet they ſhall (after all that) find themſelves in the ſame condition, as if they had lived ſupinely all their days. But this Rule holds not good, as is frequently demonſtrated, and is for the moſt part the Sluggard's Plea, who living poor, by reaſon of his Eaſe and Idleneſs, attributes (Atheiſt like) all things to Fate and Chance, when, on the contrary, *Solomon* affirms, That *the diligent hand ſhall make Rich*; *but the Sluggard ſhall have ſcarcity of Bread*. Much more of this kind I might inſtance, for the Inſtruction and Encouragement of thoſe that are willing to ſtrive in their Callings; for as it is moſt commendable, ſo it contributes moſt to their temporal Felicity. But this being ſomewhat a digreſſion from my purpoſe, I now

proceed to tell the Reader, That I have compiled this Book chiefly for the advantage of Traders, and have filled it with ſuch variety as well of things uſeful and abſolutely neceſſary to be known, (by thoſe that would thrive) as other matters of weight and moment, by which thoſe that are already knowing may be improved. Nor have I ſpared any pains to reduce them to, and render them in ſuch a method as may make them eaſie to an indifferent Capacity, the particulars of which are too various and numerous to be mentioned in an *Introduction*: However, in general, I take the bo'dneſs to affirm, That I have omitted nothing that I conceived might be in any ſort convenient to be known, relating to Trade, or its dependencies: So that I may term it, *A Store-houſe of Inſtructions, or ſeaſonable Directions, compiled to ſupply the Trading part of the Nation, with thoſe Rules, &c. that have hitherto been ſo much wanting, and with earneſtneſs ſought after and deſired.* And conclude, That a Book more uſeful (of this kind) has not hither'o appeared in the World, which makes me hope (though it is fallen in an Age wherein the ſagacity of Mankind ſeems to be at an ebb) that ſeeing it carries Profit in its Front, and (in all likelihood) will perform more than it promiſes, it may find acceptance.

CHAP

CHAP. I.

Of the Commodities of Great Britain, *and all other Countries, by which a mutual Trade is maintained; and of ſeveral Coins, Weights, and Meaſures neceſſary to be known by all Merchants.*

GReat *Britain*, containing the Kingdoms of *England*, and *Scotland*, and Dominion of *Wales*, is in it ſelf very fertile by Nature, and its fertility has been wonderfully improved within the revolution of a few Ages by Art and Induſtry, to that degree, that it gives not place to the moſt fruitfull Countries of the remaining part of the World; and ſends its Manufactures into the remoteſt parts of the World, commanding by them the Riches of *Percia*, *Egypt*, *Ethiopia*, and both the *Indies*, and indeed, the Growth, and Manufactures of all the Earth's large Quarters, or Diviſions; and with good cauſe therefore termed the Store-houſe of the Weſtern World. The Commodities are

Bays, Sayes, Serges, Cottons, Woolen-Cloaths made in divers Countries, of ſundry Goodneſſes and Prices, Kerſies, Buffins, Moccadoes, Sattins, Grograms, Velvets, Pluſhes, Callimancoes, Worſteds, Fuſtians, Durances, Perpetuanes, Tukes, Furs, Calve-skins, Sheep-skins, Hides, Paper, Arras, Cloth of Gold, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sider, Beer, Ale, Oates, Barley, Wheat, Peaſe, Rye, Linen Cloth, Fiſh, Cheeſe Butter, Gun-powder, Hops

Honey, Wax, Salt-petre, Yarn, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Liquoras, Allume, Coperas, and many other things of the like Nature.

The Coin currant in *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, is of divers peices, of which, and their value, few being ignorant, I need not name them, but Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, of which

4 Farthings 12 Pence 20 Shillings	make 1	Penny. Shilling. Pound.

In *Scotland*, Accounts are kept in Marks and Nobles, and small Pieces, of which

1 Small Piece	make	2 *d.* 1 *q. Englisb.*
3 Small Pieces		1 Nob. *Scot.* or 6 *d.* ¼ *En.*
2 Nobles Scotch		1 Mark, or 13 *d.* 2 *q En.*
3 Nobles Scotch		1 *l. Scot.* or 20 *d. Eng.*

Weights generally used in *Great Britain*, are of three sorts, Troy, Apothecaries, and Averdupoise.

1. *Troy Weight* is that by which is weighed Bread, Gold, Silver, and Pearl, &c. whose Denominations are Pounds, Ounces, Penny-weight, and Grains; of which

24 Grains	make 1	Penny-weight.
20 Penny-weight		Ounce.
12 Ounces		Pound Troy.
14 Ounces 12 pwt.		Po. Averdupoise.

2. *Apothecaries Weight*, used by Druggists and Apothecaries, whose Denominations are Grains, Scruples, Drams, Ounces, and Pounds, of which.

20 Grains

20 Grains 3 Scruples 8 Drams 12 Ounces	make 1	Scruple. Dram. Ounce. Pound.

3. *Averdupoiſe Weight*, by which is weighed all ſorts of Wares, or Merchandize Garbleble, as Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, *&c.* and all ſorts of Commodities ſold by the Hundred, as Currans, freſh Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* and is divided into the Denominations of Tuns, Hundreds, Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, and Drams.

16 Drams 16 Ounces 28 Pound 4 Quarters or 112 Pound 20 Hundred	make 1	Ounce. Pound. Quarter of a Hund. Hundred Weight. Tun.

There are ſome other Denominations of theſe Weights in ſeveral places, to wit, Stone, Cloves, Todds, Rowes, Weighs, Loads, Fothers, Tuns; but they are all reduced into theſe Weights, and vary in ſeveral Countries.

Meaſures of Cloth, Linen, and Silk, *&c.* are divided into Yards, or Ells, Quarters, and Nails, of which

4 Nails 4 Quarters 5 Quarters	make 1	Quarter. Yard. Ell.

The Denominations by which larger quantities, as Land, Board, Glaſs, Pavement, Tapeſtry, *&c.* are

measured, shall be given in another place, when we treat thereof.

Liquid Measures most in use, are Four, the Pint, the Quart, the Pottle, and the Gallon; of which

2 Pints 2 Quarts 2 Pottles	make 1	Quart. Pottle. Gallon.

Other greater things being more properly Vessels to hold Liquor, the measures of them I shall give quantities, when I come to treat of Gauging.

Dry Measure, used for Corn and Grain, is by the Gallon, which is neither the Wine Gallon, nor the Ale Gallon; but between them both, the common name, and measure of higher Measures, are thus;

2 Gallons 4 Pecks 8 Bushels 10 Quarters	make 1	Peck. Bushel. Quarter. Last.

Sea-Coals and Salt are also measured by these Pecks. Five of which make a Bushel, and Thirty Six such Bushels make a Chaldron of Coals.

Ireland.

THE Commodities of the Kingdom of *Ireland* are, Wool, Fells, Yarn, Furs, Flaxs, Linen-Cloth, Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Honey, Wax, Herrings, Cod, Hake-Fish, Salmons, Eels, Rugs, Mantles, Irish Cloth, Pipe-staves, Iron, and Lead, Wheat, and all kind of Grain, Salt, Beef, Butter, and Cheese, and many Manufactures. The

The Money in which Accounts are kept, and compared with Engliſh, are Obs, Harpers, and Pounds Iriſh, of which

1 Ob 2 Obs 20 Harpers	make	4 *d.* 2 *q. Engliſh.* 1 Harper, or 9 *d. Engl.* 1 Pound *Ir.* or 15 *s. En.*

France.

THE Commodities of the Kingdom of *France*, are Wines, Prunes, Canvaſs, Linen-Cloth, Salt, Velvets, raw Silk, and divers Stuffs of Silk, Buckrams, Boxes with Combs, Paper, playing Cards, Glaſs, Grain to die, Rozen, Wheat, and all kinds of Grain, Corn.

Accounts are here kept in Deniers, Sous, and Livres; or Deniers, Sous, and Crowns; of which

12 Deniers 20 Sous	make	1 Sous. 1 Frank or Livre, about 2 *s. Engliſh.*
13 Livres 60 Sous	make	1 Crown, or about 6 *s. Engliſh.*

In *Rochell* and *Bourdeaux*, and ſo in moſt parts, the Kintal contains 100 *lb.* and holds out with our Engliſh Hundred, ſaving, that through falſhood of the Weights, it falleth leſs in one place than another.

The long Meaſure is an Aulm, being almoſt a Yard longer than our Engliſh Ell.

The Meaſure for Salt in *Rochell*, is the Boiſeau, whereof 24 make a Muy, 32 Muys a Hundred, and 2 Muys make about a Tun and 6 Buſhels of our Briſtol Meaſure; the beſt Meaſure of all is the Oldron, which is 36 Muys to the Hundred.

and every Hundred makes about 20 Tuns of our Briſtol Meaſure.

The Meaſure for Corn at *Rochel*, and *Bourdeaux*, is the Boiſeau, containing near about three Pecks of Briſtol Meaſure.

Spain and *Portugal*.

THE Commodities are, Wools, Madera, Sugar, Almonds, Wines, Oyl, Anniſeeds, Anchovies, Barberries, Bariglia, Figs, Raiſins, Train-Oyl, Iron, Oranges, Limons, Sumack, Saffron, Soap, Coriander, Cork, Liquoras, Woad; and the Commodities of the *Weſt-Indies*, Sugar; of *Brazil*, *Fernandebuch*, Wood, Tobacco, and other Commodities.

In *Spain*, Accounts are kept generally in Ducats, Ryals, and Mervedies, of which, 34 Mervedies being worth 6 *d.* Sterling, make a Ryal, 11 Ryals make a Ducate, which is worth 5 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

In *Portugal*, Accounts are kept in Duckets, Ryals, and Rees; of which 40 Rees, worth about 6 *d.* Sterling, make a Ryal, 10 Ryals, a Ducket worth 5 *s.* Sterling.

In the moſt parts of *Spain*, the Kintal contains 100 *lb.* and but 102 *lb.* of our Engliſh Weight; the Kintal of Iron in *Biskay* contains 150 *lb.* and makes 114 *lb.* Engliſh Weight; the Kintal of Pepper, or Ginger in *Lisbon*, called the Teſter Kintal contains 112 *lb.*

The Rore is the Quartern Weight, which contains 28 *lb.* and ſometimes 2 or 3 Pounds more.

The Kintal of moſt ſorts of all other ſpices, contains 128 *lb.* and is called the great Kintal; the Rore, or Quartern thereof contains 32 *lb.* it holds but about 15 or 16 *lb.* more than our Engliſh Hundred.

In

In *Spain*, the Measure is the Vare which contains our English Yard, wanting a Nail,

In *Portugal*, Linen-Cloth is measured by the aforesaid Vare; but the other Measure is called the Coruda, and contains about three quarters of our English Yard.

In *Spain*, the Measure for Corn and Salt, is called the Kayis, containing 12 Hanicks; and 2 Kayis, and 3 Hanicks make a Tun of Water-measure at *Bristol*.

In *Portugal*, the Measure for Corn and Salt, is called the Muy, and 60 Alquers make a Muy, and 2 Muys 15 Alquers, or thereabouts, make a Tun of our Water-measure at *Bristol*,

Italy, and *Islands* adjoyning.

THE Commodities of *Italy*, and certain Islands adjoyning are, Venice Gold, Velvets, Sattins, Cypres, Silks, Cloth of Gold, and Silver, Cottons, Fustians, Wines, Currans, Cloves, Rashes, Rice, Sarcenets, raw Silk, Allums, and Vitriol Glasses, and other Manufactures.

Germany, and places adjoyning.

THE Commodities of *Germany*, and places adjoyning are, Wools, Argol, Steel, Laton, Copper, Iron, and all kind of Manufacture made of them; Copperas, Allums, Lead, Fustians, Paper, Linen-Cloth, Quicksilver, Bell-metal, Tin, Renish Wines, and Mather.

CHAP

CHAP. II.

Neceſſary Obſervations about the Length and Weight of Cloths, and Tail of Goods.

KEnt, *Yorkſhire*, and *Reading*-Cloths are Six quarters and a half broad, and ought to weigh 86 pounds; and in length, the piece to be 30, and 34 Yards. *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Eſſex*-Cloths of Seven quarters broad, ought to weigh 80 pounds, and to be in length 29, and 32 Yards. *Worceſter*, *Coventry*, and *Hereford*-Cloths ought to be Six quarters and a half wide, and in weight 78 pounds, the length 30 and 33 Yards. *Glouceſter*, *Oxon*, and *Wiltſhire*-Cloths, as likewiſe thoſe of *Somerſetſhire*, ought to be Seven quarters wide, and to weigh 76 pounds, and in length to be 29, and 32 Yards. *Suffolk* Sorting-Cloths of Six quarters and a half wide, ought to be 64 pounds in weight, and in length 24, and 26 Yards; and all other Cloths that are Six quarters and a half wide, ought to weigh 60 pounds the Cloth, or Piece, and to conſiſt of 24, or 26 Yards in length. Broad and Narrow *Yorkſhire*-Cloths of Four-quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and to be in length 34, and 35 Yards. That called the Broad Cloth of *Taunton*, *Dunſtable*, and *Bridgewater*, of Seven quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and in length to conſiſt of 12, and 13 Yards. Kerſies of *Devonſhire*, and *Douſons*, of Four-quarters, ought to weigh 13 Pounds, and to be in length 12, and 13 Yards. Checker'd Kerſies, Greys, Strip'd and Plain, of Four quarters, ought to be in weight 24 pounds, and in length 17 and 18 Yards. Ordinary Peniſtous, or Forreſts of Three quarters and a half, ought

ought to weigh 28 pounds, and be in length 12, and 13 Yards. Sortings, Peniſtons of Six quarters and a half, ought to be 35 pounds in weight, and in length 13 and 14 Yards. Waſhers of *Lancaſhire*, and other Cloths of that Country ought to be in weight 17 pounds, and in length 17, and 18 Yards. And this was inſtituted for the prevention of Frauds, that they might have their due Subſtance, and not be made ſlightly and ſleiſey; and it is to be noted, That the Maker, or Vender is obliged to allow it, if there be a defect in breadth, width, or length; and if he refuſe it, he may be Sued, and Damage recovered for a Fraud, contrary to the Intent, or true meaning of your Bargain: And that this may be perfected, there is a certain weight of Wool allowed for the performance. As a Sack of Wool does contain 364 pounds, the Tod in like manner is 28 pounds, of which 13 are accounted the Sack, each Tod being Four Nails, and every Nail Seven pounds; ſo that from hence it is concluded, as indeed it is allowed, that a Sack of Wool is ſufficient, and ought to finiſh four Standard Cloths, to render them true breadth, true weight, and true length; *viz.* Six Yards and a quarter wide, 60 pounds in weight, and 24 Yards in length. And the next thing for the information of the Buyer, is to ſee whether the Cloths he buys, are well Mill'd and Dryed, and that for ſhrinking, or waſte, he be allowed an Inch in every Yard: And thus having ſpoken of theſe things, to give an inſight more perfectly, perhaps, than many yet underſtand, I proceed to other things worthy of Note.

Some-

Something Usefull to know about Sale of Goods.

CAnvas, Cloth, 120 Ells is accounted an Hundred.

Fustian, 14 Ells is a Chief, but of fine Linen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief.

Fish, as Ling, Haberdine, and Codfish, 124 is an Hundred; 1240 make a Thousand. Eels, 25 to a Strike, 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fish, 120 to the Hundred; 1200 makes a Thousand in a Barrel, 12 Barrels make a Last.

Laths, there must be but Fivescore to the Hundred, of Five Foot long, but Four Foot long are Sixscore, or 120 to the Bundle; their breadth one Inch and half, half an Inch thick.

There are 120 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, four thousand six Inches Tree-Nails, (being made for Ship-pins,) three thousand nine Inches, two thousand a Foot, fifteen hundred eighteen Inches, one thousand two Foot Tree-Nails, or Ship-pins, go to the Thousand, and there's a Load of Timber in them.

Lime is sold by the Bag in *London*, which should be a Bushel; 25 make a Hundred. In the Country it is sold by the Load, which is about forty Bushel.

Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-Hoops, 90 Hogshead, 120 Barrel, or Kilderkin, 180 Pink, or Ferkin-Hoops, make a hundred.

Skins, as Goat, are numbred by the Kipp, of fifty Skins to the Kipp; other Skins Fivescore to the Hundred.

Furs, as Sables, Filches Minks, Martins, Greys, and Jennets, Forty Skins make a Timber.

Glass, a *Seam* is 24 Stone, or 120 *lb. New-Castle* Glass, 5 Foot make a Table, 45 Tables make a Case,

a Caſe; *Normandy*-Glaſs, 25 Tables is a Caſe, which is cut into long Squares, the other Diamond-faſhion. Glaſs Bottles, 21 to the Dozen, 12 ſuch Dozen, or 252 make a Groſs, which is a Days work.

Paper, a Bale is Ten Ream, a Ream Twenty Quire, Twenty Four Sheets in a Quire; in *Genoa*, Paper Twenty Five Sheets in a Quire.

Parchment, a Roll is Five Dozen, Twelve Skins a Dozen.

Hides, Ten make a Dicker, Twenty Dicker a Laſt.

Gloves, Ten pair is a Dicker; Horſe-ſhoes the ſame.

CHAP. III.

Things to be conſidered in weighing and taking up Goods, of Marking, Tare and Fret, what they are; and of making Bills of Parcels, with many other things appertaining to Trade. &c.

THere are ſeveral things to be conſidered, though a Trader may not very often be concerned in them; but before I come to particulars, I ſhall give theſe general Directions, which ought to be obſerved.

The Marks of Goods are many, and thoſe very different, either in Letters or Cyphers, at the diſcretion of the Party, though ſome, to put a Gloſs upon their own Goods, have marked them with another Man's Mark, of the diſadvantage of which they have been frequently made ſenſible, by their miſcarriage, or miſtaken delivery.

The

The Number moſt proper to Caſks thus, No 1. and ſo onward to as many as there are of them, or to what number ſuffices, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from one another, that if there be a defect in any of them, it may be known from whence it came, and ſo reparation had; or if there be a diſtruſt of the Weight, or Meaſure, it may without much trouble, or difficulty be ſingled from amongſt the reſt to decide that ſcruple: Neither is this all, but you ought to obſerve the Tare of the Caſk, or Pack.

Tare ſignifies the weight of the Caſk, Pack, Cheſt, &c. and relates only to ſuch things as are bought by weight, for it may altogether be accounted unreaſonable, that the Buyer ſhould pay the ſame value for the Caſk, as for the Goods, when frequently they are ten times the value; ſo that according to Cuſtom of Trade, there is an abatement for the weight in Tare; ſometimes as the Mark is ſet upon the Caſk, or wrapping upon Packing, and ſometimes by weight after the Goods are taken out; and that which is marked upon the Caſk, or Pack, &c. is called the In-voice Tare, ſignifying, that the weight has been conſidered before the Goods were put up, and thoſe that are not ſo marked, are either by Eſtimation or Weight, after the Goods are taken out, conſidered; and divers there are, that are held at a certain Eſtimate, eſpecially Tobacco; for according to the hundred weight, ſo the Hogſhead is reckoned; as for Example, ſuppoſe you have Seven Hogſheads, or the like of any Commodity by weight.

Having ſet down your weight before you part from the Scale, call them over with the Party that weighs them againſt you, by compariſon, or equality of ſetting down; compare likewiſe your Draughts, and if any difficulty ariſe, take care ſo

to

to manage it, that it be adjuſted before you part by giving your ſelf, rather than fail, the trouble of weighing it over again; and thus you will not only clear your Aſſertion, but be ſatisfied, you have your weight; and to know the better the exact method, obſerve the following Rule.

		C.	q.	l.	Tare	C.	q.	l.
℔	N° 1	4	3	17	———	0	2	14
	2	6	2	14	———	0	3	27
	3	6	3	17	———	0	2	16
	4	8	1	21	———	0	3	15
	5	7	3	14	———	0	3	22
	6	5	2	19	———	0	3	27
	7	4	3	17	———	0	3	28

There is moreover a diſtinction in weighing between what we call Neat Weight, and that which is called Groſs or Sutle; for between Groſs and Neat, is an allowance for Tare; as likewiſe Loſs and Damage, the Draughts being likewiſe conſidered, and comprehended, (a Pound in that caſe being allowed to every Hundred.) ☞ The difference between the Sutle Hundred, and the Groſs Hundred is Twelve Pounds, the firſt being accounted only Fiveſcore, and the latter Fiveſcore and Twelve Pounds, and is called the Great Hundred, as the other is the Small Hundred.

	C.	q.	l.
Firſt, ſet down the ſumm ———	63	3	20
Secondly, ſet down 4 under C— ———	4		
Thirdly, draw a Line, and Multiply the 63 by 4. and taking in the odd quarters.			255 28 2040

Fourthly,

Fourthly, put down 28, and Multiply by that, adding the Pounds——— } 512 7160

To Free-men of *London* there is likewise an Allowance called Tret, which is Four Pound in 104. given through Custom, by the Seller, unless the Bargain be made to the contrary, and no Tret be to be allowed, by reason of the cheapness of your Agreement.

To find the Tret, having subtracted the Tare from the Gross, bring the remainer into Pounds Sutle, which divide by 26, and the Quotient or the Tret to be allowed in the whole, which subduct from the Pounds Sutle, and the remainder is the Neat or clear Weight.

And forasmuch as you must ever observe to Book your Bill of Parcels as soon as you have taken it, and send the Paper along with the Goods, I have thought it convenient to set down the form of a Bill, in imitation of which, any other of the like kind may be made, &c.

The Form and Manner of drawing up a Bill of Parcels.

Mr. Robert Wing } *Lond.* 18. *Novemb.* 1687.
bought of *Mr.* } at 1 Mon.
Abraham Toms }

		C. q. l.		C. q. l.
℔ N°	1	6—3—17	Tare	0—3—17
	5	6—2—12		1—0—2
	7	6—3—24		1—1—14
	8	7—2—14		1—0—7
℔	10	6—3—22		0—3—24
	16	6—2—27		0—2—17
	14	7—3—4		1—0—4
	17	6—3—4		1—0—9
℔	19	7—2—7		0—3—17
	20	9—3—2		0—2—21
Gross		73—3—00		9—2—20
Tare		9—2—20		
		63—3—22	makes	7168 L.
			Fret	257

6884½ at 7 *d.* ½ *per* L. 215 29¼.

It often happens, that when Goods are sold for time, the Seller being in neceſſity for Money, will give the Buyer an Allowance, if he will pay preſent Money, which abatement is called Diſcount, and is generally after the rate of 6, 8, or 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, as can be agreed, and is thus underſtood, and calculated. Suppoſe *A* is to receive of *B* 200 *l.* Six Months hence, *B* offers to pay *A* preſently, if he will diſcount at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, *A* condeſcends, and they agree. Now to know what *A* muſt allow *B* for Diſcount, do thus. Firſt, reduce your 200 *l.* into Pence, the

the Product will be 48000 Pence, then multiply those Pence by 6, the number of Months to be discounted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Divisor, the Quotient will be 1398 $\frac{6}{103}$ Pence, which is 116 s. $\frac{6}{103}$ parts of a Penny, and so much must be abated out of the Two, for the Six Months Discount, and no more, according to the true Method received among Merchants.

CHAP. IV.

Directions for Entering at the Custom-House, and Shipping of Goods, and what ought to be considered in Exporting, or Importing Commodities, with the Form of Receipts, and Bills of Lading, Brokerage, what it is, &c.

IF you design to Ship any Goods, or the like, that you may not be at a loss to know what you must doe in that case, take the following Directions, *&c.*

Having packed up your Goods in order to be Shipped and sent away; or if Goods that pay Custom, *&c.* if they are to be received, carry to the Custom-house the true contents of the said Goods, and get them entred according to the usual manner; for by reason of the variation of their Method, no certain Rule of Direction can be particularly given; yet giving the contents of your Goods to one of the Clerks, there is such care taken, that you shall be dispatched in your turn,

and

and having found out the first, he will direct you to the next, and so in course till you have the Commissioners, or Farmers Hands, with the Seal of the Office, and for this no Clerk will venture to take above his just Fees, for if he be found so doing, redress is to be had upon the least complaint to the Commissioners, or Farmers. The Coquet obtained, which is a piece of Parchment, certifying the payment of the Customs, and all the Duties for the Goods mentioned, you have no more to doe but to mark them, and set down their number on the back side of your Coquet, mentioning the true contents; and so with his Fee deliver it to the head Searcher, and nothing else remains but the payment of Wharfage, and Porterage, &c. but if you send them on Board, it will be requisite to have a Note from the Master, the Mate, or the Purser, that they are safely Shipped, and this Note moreover must specifie the marks and number, and may be thus:

Received the Eighth of December, 1687. *on Board the good Ship the* Eagle, *bound by the blessing of God, to* Smyrna, *Eight Bales marked, and numbered,* 4 viz. Nº 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16 per me

James Williamson, *Master*, &c.

And when you have this Note, you must go to the Master, and upon shewing him it, procure him to sign you a Bill of Lading, which is an acknowledgment of the Goods, promising safely to deliver them at the place required, though with some exception, in case of Casualty; the Form of which runs thus:

The

The Form of a Bill of Lading.

Shipped by the Grace of God in good Order, and well Conditioned, by you James Willis, *in, and upon the good Ship called the* Eagle, *whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage,* James Williamson *at* Blackwall, *and by God's Grace bound for* Smyrna; *that is to say,* ℔ 1. &c. *Eight Bales of Stuffs, being marked and numbred as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in like good Order, and well Conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of* Smyrna, *(the danger of the Sea, Pirates, &c. only excepted) unto Mr.* Thomas Tuel, *or to his Assigns, he or they, paying Freight for the said Goods, Two hundred Pounds, with Primage, and Average accustomed. In witness whereof, I* James Williamson, *Master of the aforesaid good Ship the* Eagle, *have affirmed three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date, the one of which three being accomplished, the other two to stand void: So God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen.*

Dated, Decemb. *the* 8*th.*
1687. *at Lond. &c.*

James Williamson.

And by this means you are sure to have your Goods safe delivered, or have satisfaction made you in case of defect.

But for Goods that come into the Nation, you must, as near as you can, by your Letters, and Factories, guess at what quantity of Goods you have, and then go to the Custom-house, and carry Money, and when you have found the first Clerk, he will, as before, send you from Man to Man un-

till

till you have accomplished your Business; and having paid your Money in the Morning, if you go to the Ship in the Afternoon, you will find there Warrant for the delivering your Goods unto you.

CHAP. V.

Bills of Exchange, what they are, together with their Power and Efficacy, the manner of drawing them, and managing them to the best Advantage, in the way of Trade.

SEeing there are but few Traders, that deal any thing considerable, altogether freed from receiving or paying, at one time or other, Bills of Exchange; and for that the manner and method to be observed therein, is not altogether common, I have thought it convenient to give the best Directions for the security of the person that draws the Bill, he that pays it, and he that receives it; and of these in their Order.

As for a Bill of Exchange, by long Custom and the conveniencies that accrue thereby, it is at this day held to be so excellent a speciality, that it carries along with it, as it were, a commanding Power, being taken notice of, and, for the most part, fancied with such exactness, that nothing can be more, though drawn by a Factor, or Servant upon the greatest of Traders. For upon the Payment thereof depends, in a manner, the Credit of him that drawn it, and him upon whom it is drawn; by reason of non-Payment a Protest is made, which, in a short time, being at least

whiſpered abroad, makes others cautious how for the future they deal with thoſe Men, and puts the former likewiſe to Charges, by having the Proteſt returned with his Bill, *&c.* And of theſe Bills there are two ſorts, though tending to one and the ſame purpoſe, *(viz.)* Out-land, and In-land Bills: As for the firſt ſort, they are drawn upon Merchants, Bankers, *&c.* living in Tranſmarine parts; the ſecond upon Merchants, Bankers, or Dealers in the ſame Country, though diſtant from each other; and are drawn upon Sale of Lands, Bargains, Traffick, and many other occaſions, requiring the returns of Money, but are in weight alike in due obſervance.

As to an Exchange, Four, Three, or Two Perſons may be reaſonably concerned *(viz.)* Two at the place where the Money is taken up, and Two where it is payable; as thus, Firſt, the Perſon that delivers. Secondly, he that receives. Thirdly, he who is to take the Money. And laſtly, the Perſon upon whom the Bill is drawn; or, in caſe of Three Perſons, thus: Firſt, the Taker. Secondly, the Deliverer. And Thirdly, the Perſon on whom the Bill is drawn. If Two Perſons, then firſt, the Drawer; and ſecondly, the perſon on whom it is drawn; the former ordering the Bill payable to himſelf, or, *&c.*

There is likewiſe another ſort of Exchange, and that is called a dry Exchange; and this is only to evade the Statute of Extortion, and is thus managed. If a Perſon has preſent occaſion for a ſumm of Money, he repairs to a Banker, and there is furniſhed, upon giving a Bill of Exchange to repay it at *Amſterdam*: but the Bill becoming due, and no ſuch Payment made; for, indeed, he who draws the Bill has no Correſpondent in the place mentioned, to receive it, a Proteſt comes over with the Bill, and ſo the Money is paid by the Drawer, with Coſts. And much to the ſame pur-

purpose, is another way, called the Feigned Exchange, but that not being to my purpose, I shall omit it, and come to what is more useful in way of Trade.

As for the Pair, it is nothing more than reducing Foreign Coin to an Enlish value. I have already mentioned it; and for the Form of an Englisn Bill of Exchange, it is thus, if In-land.

Laus Deo. In *London* this 30th of *November*, 1687. For Fifty Pounds Sterling.

AT *Six days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr.* James Turner, *or his Assigns, Fifty Pounds Sterling, for the value here received of Mr.* Richard Wadsworth, *and put it to Account, as by Advice.*

Your Loving Friend,

To *Mr. Samuel Arnold,*
Mercer. d. d. Pma.
in York.

George Willmot

If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in place, and very seldom in the Form; however, you must expect to have a Letter, signifying, that such a Bill is drawn upon you, expressing the Contents, and upon what Account, which is commonly called a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Persons forging a Bill upon you, and the Letter is frequently sent before, though sometimes with the Bill inclosed in it, when there is no scruple in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill is directed. And if a second Bill come, then you must have it superscribed (*viz.*) my first Bill not being paid, pay this my second Bill, &c. and so

to the third: And if he that underwrites the Bill, makes himself Debtor, then must it be expressed, (*viz.*) *and put it to my Account*; but if he ought to pay it, then he must write, *put it to your Account*.

The Form of an Out-landish Bill in English thus, *&c.*

Laus Deo. In *London* this 30th of *November*, 1687. For 100 *l.* at 36 *s.* 8 *d. Flemish*, *per* Pound.

AT *Usance, pay this my first Bill of Exchange, to* Van Doulos Legar, *Merchant*; *or order One Hundred Pounds Sterling, at Thirty Six Shillings Eight-pence* Flemish. per *Pound, for the value here received of Mr.* George Thomas; *and put it to Account, as by Advice.*

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. *William Wallis*,
Merchant, d. d. Pma. *James Mellior.*
in *Rotterdam.*

And so the second, or third, at double or treble Usance, if the first be not paid; or, if it be paid, if there be more upon the Account, or your Credit is good, the like may be specified.

If so it happen, that any Bill be negotiated by Exchange, or the Money taken in, and so to be Assigned over to another Man; then the Assignment must be written on the backside of the Bill in this manner, (*viz.*)

Pay the Contents on the other side hereof, to Mr. Gabriel Keeling, *or Assigns, for the value re-*
ceived

ceived of Mr. William Wills. *London*, 30th *November*, 1687. William Sims.

And if it ſo happen, That *Gabriel Keeling* does likewiſe aſſign the ſame Bill for his Account, then it is requiſite to write it only thus, (*viz.*)

Pay the Contents hereof to Mr. James Cole.

And in the like manner upon all Bills, as for the time given it differs, according to the diſtance of place, and for the moſt part, either depends upon the pleaſure of the Drawer, or as he can agree with him that is to take, or receive it, and ſometimes the badneſs of the Seaſon is conſidered; that ſo, it being long kept from the Party's hands who is to pay it, he may not be ſurpriſed by a Bill's coming to him juſt as it grows due.

CHAP. VI.

Things very proper and material to be obſerved, relating to Bills of Exchange, whereby all Parties may not only underſtand what is to be done on that occaſion, but do it with Eaſe and Safety, &c.

LET the Dealers care be to take a *Memorandum* in a Book of the perſon's Aboad, who preſents the Bill, and keep Copies of thoſe he ſends to get accepted, and make the Directions of Bills on the Inſide, that ſo by knowing the place his trouble may be the leſs, ever excepting againſt the ſecond Bill, the firſt not being ſatisfied, and by his taking Copies ſent to be accepted, he may know how Exchanges (if his Talent lie that way) go in

all places, and without trouble know the day he is to call for his Money, and upon whom. But to come to things more material to be observed, &c.

1. If a Bill, after acceptance, be protested, it does not in the least clear the party who was faulty in non-Payment, but makes him liable to pay the Charges, &c. though the Drawer is not excused, but liable to see the Bill satisfied.

2. It is not safe for any person to make a Bill payable to the Bearer, lest happening to be lost, or to miscarry, it should be paid to the wrong party; for if in this case it so happen, the person who paid it, is not liable to a second Payment.

3. If a Bill happen to be drawn on two persons, and but one of them accept it, and they are jointly concerned in it, you ought to protest notwithstanding, if the other refuse to accept it.

4. If a Bill upon being presented, be only accepted by word of Mouth, and the party afterward refuses to subscribe it, yet if it be left in his hands, the acceptance is held sufficient.

5. If a Bill happens to be accepted for part, and not for the whole, then may the person who proposes it, give an Acquittance for so much Money; yet must he enter Protest for the non-payment of the rest, and send it away.

6. Note, that the person who drawn the Bill, is Master of it till it becomes due, and may send it any time before; then to countermand it, or not to pay it till farther order; which order must be made and passed before a Publick Notary, and notified to the Party who has accepted the Bill; but it must be before the Payment, or it is invalid.

7. If a Bill be drawn upon a Party out of Town, he not being at home, his Wife, or Servants, are not bound to accept it, unless he has by a Warrant

of Attorney impower'd them so to doe; yet, if they please, for the Credit of the Merchant, or Drawer, they may doe it, yet Protest must be made against the Party on whom it was drawn, for non-acceptance; and note, that all Bills where there is a defect in Payment, must be protested three days after they become due.

8. If a Bill accepted be lost, then must he who brought it, demand a Note of the Party's Hand, and Seal, who received the said Bill for the Payment of the Money, at the day specified in the Bill, upon a second Bill, if it come to hand; or for want of it, upon the Note it self; and if a Note be refused, Protest must be entered and sent away; and when the Money becomes due upon the second Bill, it must be demanded, and a second Protest as the former for non-Payment, &c.

9. If any party happen to die between the time of Acceptance, and the Bill's becoming due, then must he, who was to receive the Money, go to the place of his aboad, and demand it when due, of the Executors; and if Payment be refused, he must Protest as if the Party were living; and on the contrary, if it so happen, that the Party to whom it was payable, die before the Bill is due, then ought it to be demanded upon Security, to save the Payer harmless, though no Will be proved, or Administration taken out, and Protest made upon refusal.

10. If it so happen, That a Bill be made payable to any one person exactly, and absolutely by name, then cannot he assign it over to another; for if so, he that pays it to his Assigns, pays it to the wrong Party, and may be liable to pay it a second time, &c. These and many the like Rules are to be observed in this way of Dealing, and indeed, are very necessary to be known by all Traders.

CHAP. VII.

Excellent Directions for Shop-keepers and Tradesmen, to keep their Books of Accounts, by a Method more accurate than ever yet Published for their use.

THE Exact keeping of Books of Accounts, being the chief thing and Hinge on which Trade turns, and by which Commerce is held: It is of absolute necessity that the Merchant, Shop-keeper, or Tradesman should be knowing therein. Several have proposed large Methods of Accounts, for Merchants and others of great Trading, but my business being only to instruct lesser Traders and Shop-keepers, I do esteem it of great Importance to contract all Affairs relating to Accounts, into as little Compass as may be, whereby both Confusion and unnecessary expence of time may be avoided, in doing which, nevertheless, I shall propose the Exactness of the *Italian* way of Book-keeping without its Intricacy, and avoid the Confusion of Shop-keepers common Method, and yet retain their Plainness.

Shop-keepers, and others of small Trades, keep their Accounts in these Books: To wit, a Book for Goods bought, another for Goods sold; a Cash Book, and a Leidger, which Books, if ordered according to the following Directions, they will find the benefit thereof, beyond their confused and common Method.

1. To order the Book for Goods bought, having it Ruled as is common, number or page every side from the beginning to the end, with the numeral Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. and write the particular

particulars of every Parcel of the Goods bought within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Columns, the Total only, and between every Parcel draw a Line of Separation.

2. Where the Paging of that Book ends, begin to page for Goods bought, after the same manner, to the end, 6 7. 8. 9. &c. This Book being Ruled also as is common, with a Margent and Money Columns, write the particulars of every parcel of Goods sold, within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Column the Total only, and between every parcel draw a Line of Separation.

3. The Cash-Book must be ordered thus: The Ruling as is common for a Leidger, with a Margent, a Column within the Money Column, and the Money Column; then to number begin at the left hand Page, making that and its right hand Page one Folio, and with such a number as follows the last of the Selling Book, from that number all the Folios following to the end, in this Book is wrote all the Money received on the left hand side or Debtor, and all the Money paid on the right hand side or Creditor.

4. The Leidger being ruled as the Cash-book where the numbring of that ends begin this, and Folio it throughout. This Book presently shews how matters stand between the Shop-keeper and his Creditor, or between his Debtors and himself, and how it stands in Relation to Profit or Loss. Having prepared your Books thus, I come now to give you the Description of an Account: Every Account implies a Debtor and a Creditor; the Debtor is the Person owing, or thing from which somewhat is due; the Creditor is the Person or thing to whom that due belongs; or thus it is, the taking away from one, to put or place to another, for there is nothing done in the way of Commerce or Dealing between man and man, but it

is the Charging of the one Debtor, to the Discharging of another Creditor; so that where there is a Debtor, there must be of necessity a Creditor. From these Considerations follow the Aphorisms following:

1. At the beginning of Trade, whatsoever a man hath is Debtor to Stock.

2. Stock is a Debtor to whomsoever a man oweth.

3. In continuance of Trade, when Goods are bought for time, the Account of Goods is Debtor, and the Selling man is Creditor.

4. When Goods are bought for ready Money, the Account of Goods bought is Debtor, and Cash for the Money paid is Creditor.

5. When Goods are sold for time, the Buying-man is Debtor, and the Goods sold are Creditor.

6. When Goods are Sold for ready Money, Cash is Debtor, and the Goods are Creditor.

7. When Money is received of any, make the Accounts of Cash Debtor, and the Paying man Creditor.

8. When Money is paid to any, make the Receiver Debtor, and the Accounts of Cash Creditor.

9. When any Loss happens, by Goods or Persons, any where, make the Account of Profit and Loss Debtor, and the Goods or Men by whom the Loss arises Creditor.

10. The contrary when any Gain happens.

11. In Balancing any Account, if the Debtor or left hand side exceed the Creditor, then the Account is Creditor by Balance: But if the Creditor or right hand side exceed, then the Account is Debtor to Balance.

☞ Observe, that the Book for Buying, and Book for Selling Goods, constitute but one Account

count together; the Paying Book being for the Debtors side of the Account, and the Selling Book for the Creditors side. Having thus given the Ground work of the method intended to keep your Accounts, I shall now shew the Application.

Knowing by the foregoing Directions, who or what is Debtor, and who or what is Creditor, turn to the Account to which the Debtor belongs, or if none, open one in your Leidger, and to the left hand of the Account write to whom, or what the Debtor belongs, expressing the reason of the Entrance in as few Words as may be, writing the Day of the Month in the Margin, the Sum in the Money Column, and in the Column within the Page or Folio, where its Creditor is entred. This being done, turn to the Account, to which the Creditors belongs, and on the right hand side, write by what or whom the Credit arises, expressing also there, as before, the Reason of the Entrance, and in the Column within the Money Column, the Page or Folio where its Debtor is entred. And it is farther to be observed, that the Buying Book, Selling Book and Cash Book are the Ground-work of that which is here called the Leidger, and on which that depends: But all these Books taken together, constitute and make that one Leidger of Merchants, on which all Accounts depend, so upon one another, that every Creditor has a Debtor, and the contrary; wherefore all the Creditors taken together, must be equal to all the Debtors taken together.

It is the Custom of some, yearly to cast up their Shop and Accounts, to see how Affairs stand with them, which by Accomptants is called Balancing of Books, and here the Excellency of the method here delivered, shews it self, which doe after this manner,

Having Ruled a Sheet of Paper, and wrote on the left hand side Balance Debtor, and on the right hand side Balance Creditor, run over every Account, beginning with the Buying Book, and write the Total Sum of all the Accounts on the Creditors side of your Balance; then cast up the whole Total Sum of your Selling Book, and write that on the Debtors side of your Balance: In your Cash-book cast up both Debtor and creditor, and substract one from the other; which done, if the Debtors side exceed, write the Difference to the Creditor of Balance, if the Creditor side to the Debtor of the Balance: Run over all the particular Accounts in the Leidger in like manner, always writing the Excess, if the Debtors side exceed, to the Creditor, if the Creditor side, to the Debtor of Balance; which done, cast up Debtor and Creditor side of your Balance, if their Total Sum are equal, then assure your self, your Accounts are all rightly stated and in order, if not, there is some Error or other, either Sums miscast, or misplaced, or a Debtor without its correspondent Creditor, or something else of the like kind; which to find out, must be your utmost Care and Diligence, for the Error, if not rectified, may make your Books intricate for ever after; if therefore you cannot presently call to mind your Error, you must prick over all your Accounts anew.

If your Books are out, or that you are going a Journey, or for any other cause have a mind to settle your Books, then by the help of the aforesaid Balance proceed thus———

First cast up all the Goods you have upon your hands at a Marketable rate, the Sum whereof write in a Parcel in the Selling Book, upon an Account in your Leidger, which intitle Goods unsold, then after this new Addition substract the

Sum

Sum Total of the buying Book and Selling one from the other, if the Sum of the buying Book exceed, you have loſt in Trade ſo much as the Exceſs, which carry to Debtor of Profit and Loſs, if the Selling Book exceed, you have gained ſo much as is the Exceſs, which write to the Creditor of Profit and Loſs, the like doe with every Account on which Gain or Loſs ariſes; which done, caſt up the Debtor and Creditors ſide, of the ſaid Account of Profit and Loſs, which will ſhew the increaſe and decreaſe of your Eſtate; if Loſs carry it to the Creditor of the Stock Account, if Gain to the Debtor; having then drawn another Balance, which call the final Balance, that will ſhew how your Affairs ſtand, from which you muſt begin your New Books or freſh Accounts obſerving this always, that the Debtors ſide of your Balance in your Old Book, muſt be Creditor in your New Book, and the contrary.

CHAP. VIII.

Law-Inſtruction, how the ſpeedieſt and eaſieſt way to ſue for, and recover good or bad Debts, with little Charge and Trouble, &c. if recoverable, &c.

COnſidering there are no Dealers in what way ſoever, eſpecially if any that is conſiderable, but muſt give credit, and in that let them be never ſo cautious, at ſome time or other bad Debts will ariſe, or ſuch Controverſies upon Accounts happen, that they are irreconcilable but by Law; my purpoſe now is to give the beſt and eaſieſt Directions how to recover and get in Debts that

that appear desperate, and that in the briefest manner and method, considering that to come to particulars in relation to Charges, &c. would be too tedious, &c.

If the person live in the City, and the Debt exceed Forty Shillings, you may enter an Action against him at any of the Compters, and by attaching his Person, oblige him to give Bail; the Officer, when he has Arrested him, being bound to take such Security as may sufficiently answer, or be accountable for the Debt and Charges, and thereupon you must see your Attorney, and declare against the person in order to Tryal, you may doe the like if he be in Prison; but if the Officer has taken his Word, or he be in a Spunging-House, you cannot declare, unless you go to Tryal by consent, though upon complaint you may oblige the Officer to render his Body to Prison, or see Bail given in; and if the Party make his escape after he is Arrested, your Action lies against the Sheriff for your Debt, &c.

You may likewise bring a Writ of *King's-Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, and getting a Warrant made out upon either of them, attach the Party, and thereby oblige him to give Bail to the Sheriff, and afterward before a Judge; and if the Bail be defective, you may except against it, being only taken conditionally, and so oblige the Defendant to swear his Bail in Court, especially if you fear his going off, or the Debt be considerable.

A Writ of Exchequer likewise lies in *London* and other places, either by way of *Subpœna*, which any Person may serve that is not an Officer though it holds not to Bail, or a *Quo minus*, which will doe it, and upon these you may proceed to Tryal, as upon the former. All debts arising and becoming due in *London*, being to be tried there, unless the Avenue, upon a more than ordinary suggestion,

geſtion be removed. And here a Female-Covert trading for her ſelf, out of her Husband's way or calling, her Husband being a Freeman, may be Arreſted and Impleaded, as if ſhe were a Maid or Widow.

If a Perſon abſcond and abſent himſelf from his buſineſs, ſo that he cannot be taken, and conſequently not Impleaded, you may file a Writ againſt him, which paſſing through the Philizers-Office, and ſo through the Petty-Bagg, and Exigent, after a due return, that the man is not to be found, and Proclamation made, you may take out *Capias utlegatum*, and ſeize in Execution Body and Goods, as if there had been a Judgment obtained againſt him upon Verdict, though it is in his power by moving the Court, and paying Coſts, to reverſe it, and ſo come to a fair hearing, *&c.*

There is another way by Attaching of Goods, or Moneys within the ſaid City or Liberties, being in the Hands of a ſecond Perſon; and being ſo Attached you may proceed to condemn them in Court with Coſts, unleſs, upon notice the Party who owes you the Moneys, and whoſe properly they are till condemned, diſſolves your Attachment, by putting in Bail, to anſwer your Plaint, *&c.*

There is likewiſe, to ſave Charges, and for the eaſe of the Poorer ſort, eſtabliſhed in *London* a *Court of Equity*, vulgarly called the *Court of Conſcience*, which between Freeman and Freeman, takes Cognizance of any Summ under Forty Shillings, and the Commiſſioners, who are ſubſtantial Citizens, appointed by the Lord Mayor, *&c.* to inquire into petty Differences ariſing between man and man, have power to ſtay any Sute begun in either of the Sheriffs-Courts, Mayor's-Court, *&c.* if the debt originally exceed not one Pound nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence, obliging the Plaintiff

ſiff upon Penalty of Five Pounds, according to a Statute made in the 1 of King *James* I. to bring it to a hearing before them; and in this Court the proceeding is by Summons, and the party to whom the Debt is owing, is believed upon his Corporal Oath, unleſs the Commiſſioners, knowing him to be very notorious, or by proof it ſo appear, will not ſuffer him to ſwear; and when the Debt is ſworn, if the Defendant pleads Poverty, time is awarded by the Court for the Payment of it by the Week or Month, at the dwelling houſe of the Plaintiff, or where he ſhall appoint; and upon a failure Attachment is made out againſt him, to take him in Execution, and ſerved by an Officer for that purpoſe.

If the Perſon that owes you Money be no Starter, it is uſual to enter an Action againſt him, and letting him know you have done ſo, requiring him to give in Bail to it, that ſo you may go to Tryal by conſent; but if he refuſe it, you muſt ſend an Officer to oblige him to it. And thus much briefly to give a light into what is to be done in getting in bad Debts, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP IX.

The Methods observed in Compounding Debts, and what ought to be observed therein; the way of proceeding upon a Commission of Bankrupt, and what it is; together with the Forms of Writings, seasonable on that Occasion, &c.

IF a Person absent himself from his Business under a failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditors for time or abatement, but does it by Proxy, appointing a place for the general meeting of the said Creditors to hear Propositions made to them, which are usually these, *viz.* To pay so much in the Pound, which is called Compounding: To pay in Goods as they first cost, or to give Security upon time. In this case the Creditors ought to consider whether their Debtor is really necessitated to betake him to this shift, or whether he does it out of policy to shift himself of a bad Bargain, or keep other Mens Moneys in his hands, &c. and accordingly to take their measures; for if the former, they ought to take the first offer, for seldom comes a better: a man continually losing himself by being restrained from his business, and consequently his Affairs must run to ruine; but if it be out of a Knavish design to defraud his Creditors and enrich himself, a practice too frequently used, there is a way to fetch him out of his secret abode, which is by taking out a Statute of Bankrupt against him, which in brief is this:

There

There is a Commiſſion obtained from under the Great Seal of *England*, nominating and directed to five or more perſons appointed Commiſſioners, impowring them to make a ſtrict and thorough inquiry into the Partys Eſtate, and all the particulars attending, or depending thereon, giving them ſufficient Authority to adminiſter Oaths to any they ſuſpect to be conniving, or confederate with him in concealing, or carrying away any part of his Goods, or any thing appertaining to him; as alſo what Moneys are due from them to him upon account, or whatever they ſhall conceive convenient in the like nature, and may lawfully break open ſuch Houſe, or Houſes, where they are ſufficiently informed ſuch Goods are conveyed and concealed, and may impriſon ſuch as ſhall refuſe to anſwer them any lawful queſtion, upon ſufficient ground ſo to do; and may not only ſell the Goods, but extend the Lands, or Eſtate to the advantage, and benefit of the Creditors, and cauſe a diſtribution of the Moneys ſo obtained, to be made amongſt thoſe that have paid their *quota* in defray of the Charges, allotting to each a Dividend according to the ſumm he proves and makes out, be it more or leſs; and if it ſo happen, which is very ſeldom, that there be any Overplus, it muſt be returned to the firſt Proprietor, that is the Party that was Bankrupted.

Note, That in taking out this Commiſſion, ſufficient Security muſt be given in to prove the Party a Bankrupt; nor is it taken out againſt any Man, unleſs one or more of the Creditors conſent and joyn, and the ſumms amount to upwards of 100*l.*

As for the uſual Rates of Compoſition, they are from five to fifteen Shillings in the Pound ready Money, or ſuch Security as the Creditor ſhall accept; and in this caſe it muſt be acknowledged

as

as Satisfaction, and a Releaſe given in general diſcharge upon Payment, as if the whole had been paid, and fuller ſatisfaction made; the Copy of which, for the better readineſs, take as followeth.

The General Releaſe.

KNow all Men by theſe Preſents, That I *William Grey*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, have Remiſed, Releaſed, and quitted Claim, and by theſe Preſents do for me, my Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Remiſe, Releaſe, and for ever quit Claim unto *Richard Waldrow* of *York*, in the County of *York*, Merchant, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Cauſes, and Accounts, Dealing, and Dealings, Debts, Dues, Duties, Reckonings, Summs, and Summs of Money, Controverſies, Judgments, Extents, Executions, and Demands whatſoever, which I the ſaid *William Grey* ever had, or which I, my Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, or any of us in time to come, can, or may have to, for, or againſt the ſaid *Richard Waldrow*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, for, or by any reaſon, matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever, preceding the date hereof. *In witneſs whereof*, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal the Fourteenth day of *December*, in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James* the Second, of *England*, *Scotland*, &c. and in the year of our Lord God, 1687.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered in the preſence of
James Douſcn,
Charon Daux.

Will. Grey ●

And

And the like ſatisfaction muſt be acknowledged, if you take Goods in full; but if you take part Goods or Money, and give time for the reſt, then the beſt way is to take a Bond for what remains, and give him a diſcharge in full, dated a day or more before the Bond. As for the Form of the Bond it may be thus, *&c.* if ſingle.

The Form of a Latin Bond ſingle.

NOverint Univerſi per præſentes, me Richardum Waldrow, Eboraci, in Comitatu Eboracenſi, Mercatorem, teneri & firmiter obligari Wilhielmo Grey Londini. Aromatico, in Centum Libris bonæ & Legalis Monetæ Angliæ ſolvend' eidem Willielmo Grey, aut ſuo certo Attornato, Executoribus, adminiſtratoribus vel Aſſignatis ſuis, ad quam quidem ſolutionem, bene & fideliter faciendam, obligo me, Heredes, Executores, & Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per præſentes, Sigillo meo ſigillat' viceſſimo primo die Decembris, Anno Regni Regis noſtri Jacobi ſecundi, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Tertio, Annoque Dom. 1687.

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above-bounden *Richard Waldrow*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhall well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid to the above-named *William Grey*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, the full ſumm of Fifty Pounds of good and lawfull Money of *England*, in, and upon the Twenty firſt day of *December*, next enſuing the date hereof, without Fraud or farther delay, then this preſent Obligation to be void, and of none

effect

effect, or else to ſtand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat' & deliberat'
in præſentia *Rich. Waldron*
Adam Edwards.

But finding your Debtor poor, and you yet account him honeſt, as far as it is in his power, and you are willing to give him time for all his Debt, then taking a Bond for your better Evidence, you may ſign his Letter of Licenſe, for the form of which, and other neceſſary forms, of all manner of uſeful Writings, by reaſon they would be too tedious in this Book, I refer you to a ſmall Book, publiſhed by the Publiſher hereof, Intituled, *The Young Secretary's Guide*, &c. and ſo leave the farther management of this Affair to your Diſcretion.

And for the better ſecuring Rent, or Rents, it is Enacted, *Anno Secundo Willielmi & Mariæ*, *May* the Second, 1690. In caſe of Diſtreſs, that all Goods or Chattels ſo diſtrained, for Rent due upon Leaſe, or Contract, if the Owner does not within Five days after ſuch Diſtreſs taken, Replevy the ſame, or give ſufficient Security to the Sheriff, as by Law directed, that then the ſaid Perſon, or Perſons, in whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Goods or Chattels remain ſeized, is impowred by the aboveſaid Act, to make Sale thereof, (having them firſt Appraiſed by two ſworn Appraiſors) as the Sheriff ſhall direct, leaving the Overplus (if any be) in the Sheriff, or Conſtable's Hand for the Owner's uſe.

A Table

A Table directing how to buy and sell by the Hundred

A Table directing how to buy and sell Commodities by the Hundred, and to know by the Pound what the Hundred cost. &c.

d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4
0	2	0	4	8
0	3	0	7	0
1	0	0	9	4
0	1	0	11	8
0	2	0	14	0
0	3	0	16	4
2	0	0	18	8
0	1	1	1	0
0	2	1	3	4
0	3	1	5	8
3	0	1	8	0
0	1	1	10	4
0	2	1	12	8
0	3	1	15	0
4	0	1	17	4
0	1	1	19	8
0	2	2	2	0
0	3	2	4	4
5	0	2	6	8
0	1	2	9	0
0	2	2	11	4
0	3	2	13	8
6	0	2	16	0
0	1	2	18	4
0	2	3	0	8
0	3	3	3	0
7	0	3	5	4
0	1	3	7	8
0	2	3	10	0
0	3	3	12	4
8	0	3	14	8
0	1	3	17	0
0	2	3	19	4
0	3	4	1	8
9	0	4	4	0

d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
9	1	4	6	4
0	2	4	8	8
0	3	4	11	0
10	0	4	13	4
0	1	4	15	8
0	2	4	18	0
0	3	5	0	4
11	0	5	2	8
0	1	5	5	0
0	2	5	7	4
0	3	5	9	8
12	0	5	12	0
0	1	5	14	4
0	2	5	16	8
0	3	5	19	0
13	0	6	1	4
0	1	6	3	8
0	2	6	6	0
0	3	6	8	4
14	0	6	10	8
0	1	6	13	0
0	2	6	15	4
0	3	6	17	8
15	0	7	0	0
0	1	7	2	4
0	2	7	4	8
0	3	7	7	0
16	0	7	9	4
0	1	7	11	8
0	2	7	14	0
0	3	7	16	4
17	0	7	18	8
0	1	8	1	0
0	2	8	3	4
0	3	8	5	8
18	0	8	8	0

Understand this Table thus, viz.

IF you buy any thing by the long Hundred, accounting 112 Pounds to the Hundred, and would know by the Pound what the Hundred is valued at, observe the following Directions.

Example, If you buy any Goods at 4 Pence 3 Farthings the Pound, look in the Table for 4 Pence 3 Farthings in the first Column, and against it in the second you will find 2 Pounds 4 Shillings and 4 Pence, and so much at that rate 112 Pounds come to.

If 112 Pounds weight cost 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence, to know how much it is by the Pound, look for 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence in the second Column of the Table, and right against it in the first Column you shall find 8 Pence 3 Farthings, and so much at that rate it comes to by the Pound.

Again, if you buy one hundred Weight of Goods for 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence, and retail it at 10 Pence the Pound, it coming at that rate to 5 Pounds 13 Shillings 4 Pence, taking 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence from it, and you will find your self by the remainder 11 Shillings 8 Pence gainer; And in this manner may you with much ease calculate, and consider any quantity according to the true Value contained in this Table.

A Table

A Table of Expences and Wages, to know by the Week, Month, Year, &c. what small Summs amount to; whereby a Person may regulate his Affairs accordingly.

	Pence.	Week.			Month.			Year.		
		l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh	d.
	1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
	3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	1	3
	4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
	5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
	6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
	7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1
	8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
	9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9
	10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
	11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	0
1		0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
2		0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
3		1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
4		1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
5		1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
6		2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
7		2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
8		2	12	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
9		3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
10		3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
11		3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
12		4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
13		4	11	0	18	4	0	239	5	0
14		4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
15		5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
16		5	11	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
17		5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
18		5		6 0	25	4	0	328	10	0
19		6	13	0	26	12	0	336	15	0
20		7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0

The

The use of the Table.

TO understand this Table, observe the Pence and the Shillings in the first Colomn, and what stands in the even row against them under the Weeks, Months, and Years, so much amounts the Expence to; as for Example, one Penny a day is seven Pence *per* Week, two Shillings four Pence *per* Month, and one Pound ten Shillings five Pence by the Year, as in the first regular Line of Figures in the Table; and so successively of the rest downward, as far as the Pence go, *viz.* to Eleven, and then the Shillings begin, being divided from the Pence by a cross Line, and noted in the Margin of the Table; as for Example, one Shilling the day is 7 Shillings the Week, one Pound eight Shillings the Month, and eighteen Pound five Shillings the Year, as noted in the first regular row of Figures, 1 for Shillings, and so of the rest in their Order. But farther note in these Tables of Expence, that no more than four bare Weeks, or twenty eight days are allowed to the Month, though the Reader knowing them, may easily calculate the Overplus.

An easie Table of Interest to know the Interest any Summ to a 1000 l. for 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 Months, &c.

		1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Mon.			A Year		
		s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Shillings	5	0		1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3	
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	
	15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	
Pounds	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	1	1	2	
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	1	7	2	3	6	
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	6	2	4	9	
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	8	
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	2	9	6	
	9	0	10	2	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	0	
Tens of Pounds		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	
	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	8	0	1	16	
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	18	
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	13	0	3	12	
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	
	90	0	9	0	1	9	0	2	14	0	4	0	1	5	18	
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	1	6	0	
	500	2	10	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	22	10	1	30	0	
	1000	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	60	0	

The Uſe of this Table.

AS for knowing the Uſe of this Table, conſidering the Intereſt at 6 *per Cent.* take notice what the Figures in the firſt Column ſtand for as marked in the Margin, then of the Months, o Months you inquire after, under which are th reſpective Intereſts of the various Summs; as ſo Example, 1 Pound, the Intereſt comes to a Penn the Month, or ſomewhat more, but ſo little a not to be divided; 3 Months to 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ ſix Month to 7 *d.* nine Months to 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. or ſomewha more; Twelve Months to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* and the better part of a Farthing, though rarely reckoned for, un leſs in great ſumms, as you will find it in the firſt regular Line of the Pounds marked in the Margin, &c. and ſo proceed to inform your ſelf in any other ſumm, greater or leſſer, as the Table will direct you, by the Months, Pounds, Shillings, and Pence over head, and in the Margin.

CHAP. X.

A Table of Accounts ready caſt up, for the Buying or Selling of any Commodities; either by Number, Weight, or Meaſure, &c. Reſolving the moſt uſual Queſtions of the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three by Inſpection (or by Addition) only: Of abſolute neceſſity for all manner of Merchants, and whole Sale Traders whatſoever.

The

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Farthing.				2 Farthings.				3 Farthings.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	0
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	11	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	01	0	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	10	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	31	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Penny.			2 Pence.			3 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
500	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0
600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
800	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	8	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	4	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	8	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	4	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	208	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	6
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12	6
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
200	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5	0
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15	0
1000	29	3	4	33	6	4	37	10	0
2000	58	6	8	66	13	8	75	0	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10	0
4000	116	13	8	133	6	0	150	0	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	0	187	10	0
10000	291	13	8	222	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	0	0	11
2	0	1	8	0	1	10
3	0	2	6	0	2	9
4	0	3	4	0	3	8
5	0	4	2	0	4	7
6	0	5	0	0	5	6
7	0	5	10	0	6	5
8	0	6	8	0	7	4
9	0	7	6	0	8	3
10	0	8	4	0	9	2
20	0	16	8	0	18	4
30	1	5	0	1	7	6
40	1	13	4	1	16	8
50	2	1	8	2	5	10
60	2	10	0	2	15	0
70	2	18	4	3	4	2
80	3	6	8	3	13	4
90	3	5	0	4	2	6
100	4	3	4	4	11	8
200	8	6	8	9	3	4
300	12	10	0	13	15	0
400	16	13	4	18	6	8
500	20	16	8	22	15	4
600	25	0	0	27	10	0
700	29	3	4	33	1	8
800	33	6	8	36	13	4
900	37	10	0	41	5	0
1000	41	13	4	45	16	8
2000	83	6	8	91	13	4
3000	125	0	0	137	10	0
4000	166	13	4	183	6	8
5000	208	6	8	229	3	4
10000	418	13	4	458	6	8

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number	1 Shilling		2 Shillings		3 Shillings	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number	4 Shillings		5 Shillings		6 Shillings	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2500	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	7 Sbill.		8 Sbill.		9 Sbill.		10 Sbill.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	1	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	0
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10
6	2	2	2	8	2	15	3	0
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10
8	2	16	3	4	3	12	4	0
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0
20	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0
90	31	10	36	0	40	10	45	0
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0
2000	7005	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0
5000	1750	0	2000	0	2250	0	2500	0
10000	3500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred. Pound. Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	1 Lib.	2 Lib.	3 Lib.	4 Lib.	5 Lib.
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	2
5	5	10	15	20	20
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	1200	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	1500	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

The Use of the Tables before going.

THese Tables will serve for many uses, but that which they will be most used about, as being most necessary, is to find out the true Account of any number of Ells, Yards, or Pounds, being sold for so much the Yard, Ell, or Pound.

Example.

What will 5000 Ells of Lockram, at 11 pence the Ell come to? To find this, first look to the price of the Ell at the head of the Table, then look down the side of the Table for the number of Ells, so you shall find in the last Column but one in the Table, and in the last line but one thereof, that 5000 of any thing at 11 pence a piece, comes to 229 pound 3 shillings 4 pence.

If you cannot find your price in one Column, or Number of things in one Line, you must make Two or three parts thereof, and add them all together.

Another Example.

What will 1500 Ells at $9\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* come to?
In the Table of Ninepences you will find

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For 1000 Ninepences,	—37	—10	—08
For 500 Ninepences,	—18	—15	—00
In the Table of Half-pence.			
For 1000 Half-pence,	—02	—01	—08
For 500 Half-pence,	—01	—09	—10
	—59	—07	—06

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The Price of any Commodity at

The Yard, or Hundred, the Quarter is.				The Yard, or Pound, the Nail and Ounce is.			The Hundred, the Pound is.			
s.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*parts.*
1	.	0	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
2	.	0	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	6
3	.	0	9	.	2	1	.	.	1	2
4	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	5
5	.	1	3	.	3	3	.	.	2	1
6	.	1	6	.	4	2	.	.	2	4
7	.	1	9	.	5	1	.	.	3	.
8	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	3
9	.	2	3	.	6	3	.	.	3	6
10	.	2	6	.	7	2	.	1	.	2
11	.	2	9	.	8	1	.	1	.	5
12	.	3	.	.	9	.	.	1	1	1
13	.	3	3	.	9	3	.	1	1	4
14	.	3	6	.	10	2	.	1	2	.
15	.	3	9	.	11	1	.	1	2	3
16	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	6
17	.	4	3	1	.	3	.	1	3	2
18	.	4	6	1	1	2	.	1	3	5
19	.	4	9	1	2	1	.	2	.	1
1	.	5	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	4
2	.	10	.	2	6	.	.	4	1	2
3	.	15	.	3	9	.	.	6	1	5
4	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	2	2
5	1	5	.	6	3	.	.	10	2	6
6	1	10	.	7	6	.	1	.	3	.
7	1	15	.	8	9	.	1	3	.	.
8	2	.	.	10	.	.	1	5	.	.
9	2	15	.	11	3	.	1	7	1	1
10	2	5	.	12	6	.	1	9	1	5

The Use of this Table is to know the Price of a quarter of a Yard, a quarter of a Hundred, or a Pound, when the Commodity is bought by the Hundred, and Yard; also to shew the Price of a Nail of a Yard, or Ounce, when the Commodity is bought by the Yard, or Pound.

Example.

At 3 *s.* the Yard, what comes a Quarter, and a Nail to.

To know which, look 3 *s.* in the first Column. and against that in the second, you will find 9 *d.* which is the price of a Quarter; and in the third Column 2 *d.* 1 *q.* the price of a Nail.

Again, if it were required, to know what an Ounce of any thing is worth, the Pound costing 9 *s.* against 9 *s.* in the first Column, you will find in the third Column 6 *d.* 3 *q.* which is the price of an Ounce.

If the Commodity be bought by the Hundred, you must look in the first Column for the Price of a Pound, as if a Hundred Weight cost 8 *l.* 9 *s.* what is the price of 1 *l.*

	s.	*d.*	*q.*	*pts.*	
Against—8 *l.* in the 1 Col. is	1	5	00	4	in the 4
Against—9 *s.* in the 1 Col. is	0	0	3	6	in the 4
Which added together, gives the Price of 1 *l.*	1	6	0	4	

The

The Use of the Table in Chap. 10. and Chap. 11. taken together.

By help of the Tables in Chap. 10 and Chap. 11. are resolved such Questions in which are given Parts, besides Integers of the Commodity, as in this,

Example.

What does 20 C. 3 *q.* 9 *l.* of any Commodity come to, at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d. per* Hundred.

First find what 20 Hundred comes to by the Directions, of Chap. 10, by which

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
20 C.	at 5 *l.* is	60	00	00	00
	at 10 *s.* is	10	00	00	00
	at 6 *d.* is	00	10	00	00

By the Table in Chap. 11.

		s.	*d.*	*q.*
1 Qr. is, for	3 *l.*	15	00	00
	for 10 *s.*	02	06	00
	for 6 *d.*	00	01	02
		17	07	02

Then by the Table in Chap. 10.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
3 Qr. is,	at 17 *s.*	02	11	00	20
	at 7 *d.*	00	01	09	00
	at 2 *q.*	00	00	00	02

By the Table in Chap. 11.

		d.	*q.*	*pts.*
1 *l.* is, for	3 *l.*	06	01	05
	for 10 *s.*	01	00	02
	for 6 *d.*	00	00	00
		07	02	00

Then by the Table in Chap. 10. 9 *l.* comes to,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
	at 7 *d.*	00	05	03	00
	at 2 *q.*	00	00	04	02

All which being added together, gives the value of the whole Commodity at the rate given, *viz.*

l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*

An easie Table for the speedy Reduction of Pounds at first Sight into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

Pounds	Shillings	Pence	Farthings
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	720	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4800
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2400	9600

The better to understand this Table observe the Figures under Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; and taking them in the even Row, you have your Desire: As for Example, 1 Pound in the First Column makes 20 Shillings in the Second, 240 Pence in the Third, and 960 Farthings in the Fourth; and so of the rest in order.

A

A very useful Table, declaring what Years of Purchase a Lease or Annuity is worth immediately, upon Interest at 6 per Cent; also directing to discount any Lease in being, and the just Value of Reversion, after a set or fixed number of Years.

Years Lease	Years	Months	Parts
1	0	11	0
2	1	9	9
3	2	8	1
4	3	5	9
5	4	2	5
6	4	11	0
7	5	7	0
8	6	2	5
9	6	9	6
10	7	4	8
11	7	10	7
12	8	4	6
13	8	10	3
14	9	3	6
15	9	8	5
16	10	11	3
17	10	5	8
18	10	9	9
19	11	1	3
20	11	5	7
21	11	9	5
22	12	0	3
23	12	3	6
24	12	6	6
25	12	9	4
26	13	0	5
27	13	2	5
28	13	4	9
29	13	7	1
30	13	9	2
31	13	11	1
32	14	11	0

The Explanation of the foregoing Table.

PUT case that a Lease is to continue 10 years and you are desirous to be informed how many Years Purchase in ready Money it is worth, then look in the Table for 10 years in the outermost or Left-hand Column, and against it you will find

find 7 years and 4 months Rent and 3 parts of a months Rent of the Leaſe premiſed, and let the Rent be what it will, *viz.* 10 l. *per ann.* then 7 years is 70 l. and the 4 months is 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the $\frac{3}{10}$ of a month amounts to near 5 s. which added or put together, amounts to about 73 l. 11 s. 8 d. ready Money for a Leaſe of 10 l. *per Annum*. And farther as to this matter, Put caſe a Leaſe you would Purchaſe has 30 Years in the remainder, and you are deſirous to know its true Value, look in the Table for 30 as before, and againſt it you will find 13 years 9 Months and $\frac{2}{10}$ parts of a months Purchaſe, of the Rent in preſent Poſſeſſion: Again, put caſe there be a Leaſe of 5 years, more or leſs before you commence, look in the Table againſt 5 years, and there you will find 4 years 2 months $\frac{5}{10}$ parts Purchaſe, ſubſtract this out of the Summ againſt 30, to wit, 13, 9, 2. As for a more clearer Demonſtration mark the Example.

	Y	M	P
Years 30	13	9	2
Years 5	4	2	5
	9	6	7

So that the remainder of 30 years after 5 years Reverſion, is 9 Years 6 Months 7 Parts Purchaſe.

And theſe things, Reader, may very well ſuffice for the firſt Part of this Book, conſidering I have been conciſe in every particular, laying down nothing but what I hope may abundantly redound to the Advantage of Traders, being indeed the moſt curious Matters that particularly tend to the Satisfaction of the Induſtrious, from which I now proceed

ceed to the Second Part I promiſed, in hope likewiſe to furniſh it with Rules and Directions no leſs neceſſary to be known by all Lovers of Art and Ingenuity; and ſo I take my Leave as to this my firſt Part.

THE

THE SECOND PART.

CONTAINING

Arithmetick in a plain and familiar Method. Alſo the Art of Meaſuring in all its material parts relating to Building, Glazing, Paving, Painting, &c. With Exact Rules for Meaſuring Solids, &c. and Menſuration of Land, &c. Gauging in all its parts, with many other things very neceſſary to be known by Gentlemen and Workmen concerned in Carpenters, Joyners, Glaziers, Maſons, Painters, or Bricklayers Buſineſs, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Arithmetick.

ARithmetick is the Art of Numbers, which doth not only teach to name, number, and write all things conſidered as applied to number truly, diſtinctly and intellectively; but alſo the Inventions of the Mind, and the figurative and characterical Operations, by which we anſwer queſtions orderly propounded, by Number, Reaſon, and Proportion, as well

well of Merchandize, and other daily Affairs, as of Geometry, Muſick, Aſtronomy, &c.

Of Numeration.

THE chief end hereof is to expreſs and name any number unknown. We write the Names of all numbers by theſe ten figures following, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, having every one his proper name, to wit, one, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine, this (0) ſignifieth and is called nothing: alſo they have another name and ſignification, altering according to the place that they be written in; as when any of them be written or placed together, the figure towards the right hand is ſaid to ſtand in the firſt place of that number; the figure next unto that ſtandeth in the ſecond place, and ſignifieth his proper value ten times. The figure next unto that towards the left hand, ſtandeth in the third place, and ſignifieth there his proper value one hundred times. The next figure in the fourth place ſignifieth one thouſand times. The next figure in the fifth place ten thouſand times. And in like manner every figure ſignifies ten times as much as if it ſtood in the next place of that number towards the right hand. So that when many Figures are written or placed together, to name or ſignifie the value of a Number, ſet a prick over the figure which ſtandeth in the third place, another over the figure which ſtandeth in the ſixth place, and another over every third figure following, ever leaving two figures between each two pricks, and then name or read the figure or figures which ſtand towards the left hand of the laſt prick, as if they ſtood apart from the reſt, adding to their ſignification ſo often this word thouſand, as there are pricks from them towards the right hand; but for

every

every two pricks you may uſe the word Million inſtead of thouſand thouſand; then the next three figures, as if they ſtood apart from the reſt, adding to their value ſo many times this word thouſand as there are pricks from them towards the right hand, or uſing the word Million for two pricks; and in like manner read every three figures following of that number; all that ſhall be the name of the number, which thoſe figures ſo written together do ſignifie. So 7439753741 ſignifies ſeven thouſand thouſand thouſand, four hundred thirty nine thouſand thouſand, ſeven hundred fifty three thouſand, ſeven hundred forty one; or thus, ſeven thouſand Million, four hundred thirty nine Million, ſeven hundred fifty three thouſand, ſeven hundred forty one. In like manner may any other Number be named or expreſſed.

1 Unites
4 Tens
7 Hundreds
3 Thouſands
5 Tens of Thouſands
7 Hundred of Thouſands
9 Millions
3 Tens of Millions
4 Hundred of Millions
7 Thouſand of Million.

Of Addition.

THIS teacheth to expreſs the value of many Numbers given of one kind, in one Number; that is, to find one Number equal in value to many numbers given.

The Numbers given to be added may be of one Species, or of divers; if but of one Species, place the Numbers given one under another; that is, Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c. then add the value of all the figures which ſtand in the firſt place together,

1457
2674
3263
7394

gether, to wit, 3, 4, and 7, and if they amount to not above nine, write their Summ juſt under them; but if they make above nine, as here 14, write down only the figure which ſtandeth in the firſt place of their Aggregate, to wit, 4 under them, and add the other figure 1, or figures, to the figures which ſtand in the next place, and with the number that all that doth make, to wit, of 1, 6, 7, 5, doe as you did with the Aggregate of the value of the figures which ſtand in the firſt places, or as you ſhould have done with it if it had been equal to it. In like manner doe with all the reſt, writing every figure under thoſe figures of the which it doth proceed; and then the figures which are newly written are called the Summ aggregate or total; and do ſignifie as much in value as all the Numbers given.

II. If of divers Species, place the ſeveral ſpecies or names one under another, as in Money, Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, &c. as in the Example here ſet; In Weight and Meaſure Pounds under Pounds, Ounces under Ounces, &c. and Yards under Yards, Ells under Ells, Quarters under Quarters &c. then beginning from the leaſt Species, as here, Pence, collect them into one Summ, making 26 Pence, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit, Shillings, as often as you can, that is here twice; what remains, which is 2 Pence, write under the ſaid Numbers; then carry the two Shillings taken out to the Shillings place, whoſe Summ, with the two Shillings carried, is 48 Shillings, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit,

l.	s.	d.
673	12	03
234	10	02
245	09	11
234	15	10
1388	8	2

wit, Pounds, as often as you can, that is here twice; the remainder 8 write under the Shillings, and carry 2 to the first place of Pounds, the rest is performed as above. After the same manner may be added together any Numbers of divers Species observing always how many of the lesser Species make one of the next greater.

Substraction.

THIS teacheth to substract the lesser Number of two given, out of the greater, and to shew the Remainer.

The Number given may be either of one or different Species; if of one Species, as in the Margent, having placed the lesser number under the greater, set the place of Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, and Hundreds under Hundreds. Take the first figure of the lesser number out of the first figure of the greater, and set the remainer under them; but if the first figure of the uppermost number be less than the first of the undermost, borrow 1 of the next figure to it, which is worth ten in this place, which ten being added to it, from their Summ take or abate the undermost figure, and write the remainer just under them; then do with the figures in the second places, as if they stood in the first places, ever remembring that of what figure soever you have borrowed one, the same is esteemed for one less than it doth signifie, and therefore add the 1 borrowed to the next undermost figure, and then substract that Summ from the uppermost. In like manner doe with all the rest, one after another, and the said figures, which are written under the Num-

7345678
3252394
4093084

ber

bers given, are the remainer of the leſſer number, taken from the greater.

If of different Species, having wrote the leſſer under the greater Number, and each Species one under another, doe as before, only if one Species of the under number cannot be taken from the like Species in the upper one, from the next greater Species borrow 1, which add to the uppermoſt number, and from the Summ take or abate the undermoſt Species, the Remainer write under them, and carry the one borrowed to the ſaid next higher Species, adding it to the lowermoſt Species, and ſubſtract their Summ from the uppermoſt, if you can; if not, borrow as before; and ſo proceed till the whole Subſtraction is ended.

Example.

l.	s.	d.	q.
456	19	10	2
213	18	11	3
243	00	10	3

Say, 3 Farthings from 2 I cannot take, but borrowing a Penny from the next Species, which here is 4 Farthings, 2 and 4 is 6, from which 3 abated, there remains 3, which I write under them, and carry 1 to the next Species; 1 and 11 make 12, this cannot be abated from 10, therefore borrowing 1 ſhilling, which is 12 pence, 10 and 12 makes 22, from which 12 being taken, there remains 10, which write under them and proceed.

A neceſſary Queſtion performed by Addition and Subſtraction.

A Borrows of *B* an 100 *l.* at firſt, and 300*l.*—19*s.*—11*d.* at another time, and at twice after, 50*l.*—10*s* each time; and after ſix Months elapſed, payeth 40*l.*—19*s.*—6*d.* every Month after for ſix Months together, the queſtion is, How much Money *B* lent *A*, how much *A* hath repaid, and what *A* yet oweth.

To reſolve this, ſet the Money borrowed one under another, which added together, the Total is what was lent; then ſet down the monthly Payment ſix times, the Summ whereof is what is repaid; this taken or ſuſtracted from the firſt Total, giveth for its Remainer what is yet remaining unpaid, and due to *B* from *A*.

Example.

	l.	s.	d.
	100	00	00
	300	19	11
	050	10	00
	050	10	00
Borrowed	451	09	11
Paid	245	17	00
Remains Due	205	12	11

l.	s.	d.
40	19	6
40	19	6
40	19	6
40	19	6
40	19	6
40	19	6
245	17	0

T

To prove Addition and Subſtraction.

To prove Addition, draw a Line beneath the uppermoſt line of the Numbers added; and add together all the remaining Numbers under it, to the total of which add the upper Number cut off by the Line; if the Summ of theſe are equal to the Total of all the given Numbers added together, your work is true, elſe not.

To prove Subſtraction, add the leſſer of the Numbers given to the Remainer found; if their number is equal to the greater Number given, your Subſtraction is rightly performed, elſe not.

Multiplication.

THIS teacheth from two Numbers given, of what kind ſoever, to find a third Number of the ſame kind, which ſhall contain one of them ſo often as the other contains Unites; to the performance hereof it is neceſſary to know that the Number given to be multiplied, is called the *Multiplicand*, the Number given to multiply by, the *Multiplier*, the Number produced of theſe two, the *Product* or *Rectangle*. To make the Operation hereof the eaſier, the following Table ought to be learnt by heart, which contains the fact or product of any two ſingle figures multiplied one into the other.

The Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

The Use of this Table is this: If you desire to know the product of any two single Numbers, as of 4 and 5, find 4 in the last Column to the left hand and 5 in the first rank above, then casting your Eye along the rank over against 4, and down the Column under 5, at the corner where the rank and Column meet is 20, which is the Product. The like is found by any other two Numbers.

486543
446
2919258
2432715
1946172
217863608

To multiply one Number by another, for the most part the lesser Number is wrote under the greater, as in the *Example* here set: Then by the first figure (6) of the *Multiplier*, multiply all the figures of the *Multiplicand*, thus; 6 times 3 makes 18, write 8 under 3, and carry 1 in mind; 6 times 4 is 24, and 1 in mind is 25, write down 5 under 4, and carry 2 in mind, which add to the next product, and so proceed; doe the like

like with all the other ſingle figures in the *Multiplier*, only obſerving when you begin to multiply with a new figure of the *Multiplier* or undermoſt Number, begin to write the ſingle Product under that figure of the *Multiplier*, that you multiply with; the ſeveral ſingle Products ſtanding as in this *Example*. Then collect all theſe Products into one Summ, and their Aggregate is the Product required, or number proceeding from the Multiplication of the Numbers given.

By Multiplication are reſolved all ſuch Queſtions as require to know how many of a leſſer Species are contained in any Number of a greater, as how many Pence or Shillings in a number of Pounds, or Ounces in a number of an hundred Weight.

Example.

l.	s.	d.	q.	
In 2345	10	11	2	How many Farthings?
20				
46910				Multiply the Pounds by 20, and in multiplying add the odd 10 s. ſo have you all the Shillings contained in the Number, which multiply by 12, and add the odd 11 d. thus getting all the pence in the Number given, this Product multiply by 4, and the Proceed ſheweth how many Farthings are contained in the Number given, to wit, 2251726.
12				
93821				
46911				
562931				
4				
2251726				

Another Example.

	c.	q.	l.	o.	
In	49	3	11	14	How many Ounces?
	4				
	199				
	28				
	1593.				Multiply the hundreds by 4, adding the 3 odd quarters to the Product,
	399				that Summ multiply by 28, and add
	5583				11 to its Product, to have you the Pounds in the Number given, which
	16				multiply by 16, and add 14 to the Pro-
	33502				duct, the Summ shews how many
	5884				Ounces are contained in the Number given.
	89342				

After the same manner the Circumference of the Earth, containing 360 degrees, is found to be Inches; also since the birth of our Saviour, which is 1690 years, to be Minutes.

Division.

THIS teacheth, two Numbers of one kind being given, to find how often the lesser Number is contained in the greater.

In this are to be noted the *Dividend*, or number given to divide, the *Diviſor*, or number given to divide by, the *Quotient*, or number ſhewing how many times the *Diviſor* is contained in the *Dividend*. To perform the work of Diviſion, write the Diviſor to the left hand of the Dividend, as in the Margent; then out of the Dividend take ſo many figures as there are in the Diviſor, but if the number conſiſting of thoſe figures is leſs than the Diviſor, then take one figure more, as in this *Example*. I take 13456, becauſe 1345 is leſs than 2434 the Diviſor, I ſet a prick under 6 to denote that to be the firſt Dividual, then ſeek how often the Diviſor is contained in the Dividual, if it does not appear preſently, ſeek how often the firſt figure 2 of the Diviſor is contained in the firſt figure of the Dividual; if it conſiſts of equal number of figures with the Diviſor, or in the two laſt, as here in 16, if it conſiſt of one more, which you will find to be 6 times, you can never take more than 9, becauſe the Diviſor is never contained more than 9 times in the Dividend; then multiply the Diviſor by ſix, and it produces 14624, which is greater than the Dividual, which muſt never be; therefore leſſen 6 by unity, ſo have you 5 for the quotient, which multiplying the Diviſor, produces 12170, a number leſs than the Dividual, which I write under the ſame, and ſubſtract it therefrom, the remainer 1286 write over the Dividual, as you ſee done here, daſhing out the laſt Dividual.

Diviſor 1286
2434) 13456789(5
12170

2. Then to the Remainer 1286 take in the next figure to the right hand, so you have a new Dividual 12867, which consisting of one figure more than the Divisor, ask how often 2 is contained in 12, which is 5 times, this multiplying, the Divisor produces 12170, which write under the Dividual, beginning from the right hand, and after Substraction made, the remainer, with 8 taken in, makes a new Dividual, 6978, in which the Divisor is contained 2 times; then multiply and substract as before; to the remainer take in 9, and with the Dividual proceed as before, cutting off the last remainer, as you see done in the *Example* under written. So is your Division ended, the Quotient 5528 shewing how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend; to prove which, add all the Products writ under the Dividend together, their Summ, if equal to the Dividend, with the remainer, if any, after Division added, assures you that your Operation is truly wrought, otherwise not.

Example.

```
          (1
          2 1 (6
          0 6 9 1 (3
        1 2 8 6 7 0 (7
2434) 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (5528
      1 2 1 7 0 0 8 2
        1 2 1 7 6 7
            4 8 4
            1 9
-------------------------
      1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

This manner of Division is to be preferred before all other Methods, as least perplexing the Memory, and carrying its proof along with it.

By

By Division are resolved all such Questions wherein it is required to know, how many of a greater Species are contained in a quantity of a lesser.

Example.

In 2251726 *q*. How many Pounds?

```
      2 1 3 1 0 (2      d.
  4) 2 2 5 1 7 2 6 (562931
     2 0 4 8 6 2 4
       2   3 1
         1
         8 0 1 (1 (1    s.
 12) 5 6 2 9 3 1 (46910
     4 8 2 8 2 2
       7 0 1 1
       1
         1 (1
       6 9 1 (0   l.
 20) 4 6 9 1 0 (2345
     4 0 0 0 0
       6 8 0
         1
```

Divide the farthings by 4, the Quotient is Pence contained in the Number given; this divided by 12 quotes the Shilling, and lastly this Quotient by 20 quotes the Pounds contained in the Number given, being 2345; the Remains are the odd Money, to wit 10 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *q.*

Another Example.

In 89342 Ounces, how many Hundred weight?

```
      10(1
     0936(4  l.
16) 89342(6583
    80088
     5824
      1
      2 (1
     276(1  q.
28) 5583 (199
     2822
     255
      2
      3(3  C.
4)  199 (49
    166
     3
```

Divide the Ounces by 16, so have you the Pounds contained in the Number given; these divided by 28, quote the Quarters of a Hundred, which divide by 4, gives the Hundreds weight contained in the Number of Ounces, the remainers are the odd weight, to wit, 3 Quarters, 11 Pound 14 Ounces.

The Rule of Proportion commonly called the Rule of Three.

THis Rule teacheth out of Three Numbers given, to find a fourth unknown, and for the Excellency and great use thereof is called the Golden Rule, on which depends all Questions relating to Merchandize, and the use of Man: Of the Three Numbers given or known always two are of like kind, or of one Denomination, to one of which the Question is always annexed, and is known by the word *how*, *what*, &c. preceding it; therefore to state any Question given for Operation, set the Number, to which the Question is annexed, in the Third place, the other of the same

kind in the first place, the remaining or Third Number set in the Second place, or middle, which is always of the same kind with the Fourth. The Question thus stated, consider if the Proportion be direct or Inverse thus; if more requires more, or less requires less, the Proportion is direct, and is resolved by multiplying the Third number by the Second, and dividing by the first, the Quotient produced being the Fourth number unknown. But if more require less, or less require more, then the Proportion is inverted, and is resolved by multiplying the First number by the Second, and dividing by the Third, so producing the Fourth unknown.

Quest. 1. If 18 *s.* buys 16 *lb.* of Sugar, what will 432 *l.* cost?

```
lb.        s.          lb.          lb.
16 ——— 18 ——— 432 ——— 2721 : 2
                                 432
                                   4
16 - 18 - 48384                  ----
            18                   1728
        ------                     28
        387072                   ----
        48384                    13824
        ------        s.         3456
16)     870912    (5443 | 2      ----
         7653      2    | 0      4838
                   ----|        ----
                   2721 | 2      2
```

Here the Questionary number is 432, set that therefore in the Third place, the number of the like kind in the Question, is 16 Pound, wherefore set that in the First place, the other of course falls in the Second place; having thus stated my Question, observe that although the second and third numbers be of one kind, yet they are not of one

Spe-

Species; bring therefore the Hundreds into Pounds as was shewn in Multiplication, which being done, I find the Proportion to be direct, because it is evident, the Fourth number must exceed the Third-after the manner, as the Second exceeds the Fourth; and therefore multiplying the Third number by the Second, and dividing by the First, is got the Fourth number sought.

Quest. 2. If in 18 days 100 Men performed a work, in how many days will 80 Men perform the same?

Men	*Days*	*Men*	*Days*
100	18	80	$22\frac{1}{2}$
18			
1800			

$$\begin{array}{rl} & \cancel{2}4 \quad \textit{Days} \\ 80) & \cancel{1}800 \quad (22\tfrac{4}{8} \\ & 1600 \\ & 01 \\ & 1 \end{array}$$

Here the Questionary number being 80 Men, I write that in the Third place, and 100 of the like kind in the First, the other of course, I set in the Second place.

Having thus stated the Question, the Proportion will be found to be Inverse, for here the Second is not to the Fourth, as the First is to the Third, but the First exceeds the Third, as inversely the Fourth exceeds the Second; that is, fewer Men require more time, and therefore multiply the First number by the Second, and divide by the Third, the Quotient is the Fourth number sought.

On this Rule depends the Solution of all Questions relating to the use of Man, in which Proportion is concerned, and being well understood nothing will be difficult to resolve, that shall at any time be met with, whether it relates immediately to trade or the working the Proportions used in Geometry, Astronomy or other parts of the Mathematicks.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Menſuration.

THE common Inſtrument by which all things are meaſured, relating to Board, Glaſs, Pavement, Tyling, Wainſcot, Walls, and the like, being by the Foot Rule commonly called the Carpenters Rule, which contains, or is divided into 12 Inches, and every Inch into 12 parts, and every part in 12 other parts, and ſo on; before I come to ſhew how to meaſure, I ſhall firſt teach the Learner how to Multiply Feet, Inches, and Parts of an Inch, into Feet, Inches, and parts of an Inch, by an eaſie and quick method, thus:

Multiply the Summ given to be multiplied, by the Integers of the Multiplier, beginning from the leaſt Denomination, and carry one for every Twelve to the next. Then for the Parts,

Multiply Inches into Feet, which divided by 12, quotes Feet and Inches.

Multiply Inches into Inches, which divided by 12, quotes Inches and Parts.

Multiply Inches into Parts, which divided 12, quotes Parts and Parts.

Parts into Feet, and divided by 12, quotes Inch and Parts.

Parts into Inches, and divided by 12, quotes firſt parts, and ſecond parts.

Parts into Parts, and divided by 12, quotes ſeſecond and third parts; and ſo on.

Obſerving always, that if the Quotient be more than 12, then divide it again by 12, and the Quotient will be a denomination higher.

For the Eaſe and help of the Diviſion, uſe the Table following, with 12 at the top thereof; obſerve carefully to write every Denomination one under another; the Summ is the Product.

A Table for the Multiplying of Foot-measure.

12.

1 —— 12	29 —— 348
2 —— 24	30 —— 360
3 —— 36	31 —— 372
4 —— 48	32 —— 384
5 —— 60	33 —— 396
6 —— 72	34 —— 408
7 —— 84	35 —— 420
8 —— 96	36 —— 432
9 —— 108	37 —— 444
10 —— 120	38 —— 456
11 —— 132	39 —— 468
12 —— 144	40 —— 480
13 —— 156	41 —— 492
14 —— 168	42 —— 504
15 —— 180	43 —— 516
16 —— 192	44 —— 528
17 —— 204	45 —— 540
18 —— 216	46 —— 552
19 —— 228	47 —— 564
20 —— 240	48 —— 576
21 —— 252	49 —— 588
22 —— 264	50 —— 600
23 —— 276	60 —— 720
24 —— 288	70 —— 840
25 —— 300	80 —— 960
26 —— 312	90 —— 1080
27 —— 324	100 —— 1200
28 —— 336	

Example.

Example.

	Feet.	Inch.	Parts.		Feet.	In.	Parts.
Multiply	8	9	6	by	7	8	5

8—9—6
7—8—5

61—6—6
5—4—0
6—0
——4
3—4
3—9—
2—6

67—8—05—11—6

To do this, 7 times 6 is 42, in the Table, the neareſt number on the left hand is 36, the difference, 6 I write down, and carry three, which ſtands againſt 36, to the next Denomination; 7 times 9 is 63, and 3 carried, is 66, the neareſt number in the Table is 60, the difference, 6 I write down, and carry 5 to the next Denomination; 7 times 8 is 56, and 5 carried is 61, which write under Feet.

Then to multiply by the 8 Inches, I ſay 8 times 8 is 64, againſt its neareſt number 60 I find 5, and the remainder is 4, that is 5 Feet 4 Inches——. Again, 8 times 9 is 72, againſt which in the Table I find 6, which is 6 Inches; and 8 times 6 is 48, againſt which ſtands 4, that is 4 firſt parts.

Laſtly, to multiply the parts, 5 times 8 is 40, the neareſt number in the Table to it is 36, againſt which I find 3, the difference being 4, that is 3 Inches 4 Parts; 5 times 9 is 45, againſt its neareſt number 36, I find 3, and there remains 9, that is, 3 firſt parts, and 9 ſecond parts, Laſtly, 5 times 6 is 30, againſt 24 its neareſt number I find 2, and the remainer is 6, that is, 2 ſecond parts, and 6 third parts; all theſe added together, gives the Product.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

To meaſure things which have Length and Breadth, as Board, Glaſs, Pavements, Tyling Wainſcot, and the like.

THeſe things being all Squares, or Parallelograms, the content thereof is had by multiplying the Length into the Breadth, which is taken commonly in Feet, Inches, and Parts.

Firſt, Of Board, and Glaſs, both being meaſured by the Foot Square, containing 144 ſquare Inches.

Example.

A piece of Board 16 Inches ſquare, how many ſquare Feet does it contain.

1 — 4
1 — 4
———
1 — 4
— 4
1 — 49 Inches, and 4 Parts.
1 — 9 — 4

Writing 1 Foot 4 Inches under 1 Foot 4 Inches, multiply them together, as is taught in Chap. 2. the Area, or Content, is 1 ſquare Foot,

A piece

A piece of Board 16 Foot 6 Inches long, and 9 Inches 6 Parts broad, how many ſquare Feet does it contain?

The Anſwer by multiplying, as above, is 15 Feet, and 9 Parts.

16 — 6 — 0
0 — 9 — 6
12 — 4 — 6
8 — 3
15 — 00 — 9

A Window that hath 4 panes of Glaſs, each pane 1 Foot 9 Inches, 6 parts long, and 4 Foot 7 Inches, 6 parts broad, how many ſquare Feet of Glaſs there are in all?

Multiply the length by 4, 4 times 6 is 24, which divided by 12 quotes 2, and nothing remains, I carry 2 to the next denomination, and write down nothing; 4 times 7 is 28, and 2 carried, is 30, which divided by 12 quotes 2, and leaves 6, I write down 6, and carry the 2 to the next, &c. this done, I take 18 Foot, 6 Inches for the breadth, and proceed as before.

4 — 7 — 6
4
18 — 6 — 00
1 — 9 — 6
18 — 0
13 — 6
4 — 6
9 — 3
32 — 1 — 9

A Table

A Table ſhewing how much of a board in length will make a foot ſquare, the breadth being in Inches.

1	144
2	72
3	48
4	36
5	$28\frac{4}{5}$
6	24
7	$20\frac{4}{7}$
8	18
9	16
10	$14\frac{2}{5}$
11	$13\frac{1}{11}$
12	12
13	$11\frac{1}{13}$
14	$10\frac{4}{14}$
15	$9\frac{2}{5}$
16	9
17	$8\frac{2}{17}$
18	8
19	$7\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{9}$
20	$7\frac{1}{5}$
21	$6\frac{6}{7}$
22	$6\frac{4}{11}$
23	$6\frac{6}{23}$
24	6
25	$5\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$
26	$5\frac{7}{13}$
27	$5\frac{1}{3}$
28	$5\frac{1}{7}$
29	$4\frac{2}{2}\frac{8}{9}$
30	$4\frac{4}{5}$
31	$4\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{1}$
32	$4\frac{1}{2}$
33	$4\frac{4}{1}\frac{4}{1}$
34	$4\frac{4}{17}$
35	$4\frac{4}{3}\frac{4}{5}$
36	4
48	3
60	$2\frac{2}{5}$
72	2
84	$1\frac{1}{7}$
96	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$
108	$1\frac{1}{3}$
120	$1\frac{2}{10}$
132	$1\frac{1}{11}$
144	1

The

The Use of the foregoing Table is,

That having the length that will make the breadth a foot, to take that by a pair of Compasses or Ruler, and measure how many times the said quantity is contained in the length of that board, and reckon it to be so many foot long.

Secondly, *Of Pavements, Wainscot, Tyling Painting,* &c. *which are measured by the yard square, containing* 9 *square feet.*

The Rule is to multiply the length by the breadth in Feet and Inches, as is taught before, and to divide the Product by 9.

Example.

There is a Court to be Paved that is 18 Foot 6 Inches long, and 14 Foot 6 Inches broad, How many square yards are contained in the Pavement?

Having multiplyed the length and breadth together, divide the square Feet by 9, so have you 29 Yards, 7 Feet, 3 Inches for the Content of the Pavement.

```
 18 : 6
 14 : 6     8(7
 ------   268(29
 72        99
187
  9 : 3
 ------
268 : 3
```

Example.

Example.

There is a Room to be plaiſtered, the two ſide Walls being 14 Foot long, and the two end Walls 10 Foot broad, and the height of the Room is 7 Foot 6 Inches, How many yards are there in the Plaiſtering of the ſame Walls, and over the head?

14
14
10
10
---
48 Feet
7 : 6

336
24
---
9) 300
---
yards 40 : 6
15 : 5
---
15 : 5

14
10
---
9) 140
---
15 : 5

Add all the two ſides and ends together, ſo have you the Perimetre of the Room, which multiply into the height, and the Product will be the ſquare Feet contained in the ſides and ends, which divided by 9 gives the ſquare yards; then multiply the length of one of the ſides into the length of one of the ends, and the Product is the Area or Content of the Ceiling in Feet; which divide by 9, and you have yards, this added to the other Product, gives what was required.

3. Of

3. *Of Walls, or Brick layers Work, &c.*

These are measured by the Rod, being in length 16 Feet ½, the square 272 Feet 3 Inches, the Dimension of length and breadth, or height, being taken in Feet, Inches, and Parts, must be multiplied one into the other to get the Content, and the Product divided by 272, to get the Square Rods; the Three Inches is always allowed the Workman to make up measure.

Example.

There is a Wall 54 Foot long, and 27 Foot 8 Inches high, how many square Rod is contained therein.

54		
27 : 8	(133	
378	1493 (5	Rod 132 Foot 2 Inches.
108	262	
35 2		
1493 : 2		

Walls although reckoned amongst Superficies, without any respect had to the Thickness, when they are a Brick and half, which is the Thickness that must be allowed in this Work; yet when Walls are either wanting of this, or exceed it in Thickness, then the Thickness must be reduced to a Brick and a half; to do which, multiply the Heighth and Depth of the Wall, by such parts as in the little Table here set stand against the Thickness given,

given, ſo ſhall the Wall be increaſed or decreaſed in Height, to make it a Brick and an half.

Example.

A Wall whoſe Thickneſs is 3 Bricks, being 14 Feet 6 Inches in Height, and 44 Feet 10 Inches in Length, how many ſquare Rod is contained therein.

Againſt Three Brick in the firſt Column, you find the number 2, therefore multiply the Height by it, and the increaſed height is for 1 ½ Brick.

14 : 6
2
29 : 00
44 : 10
116
1162 : 2
1278 : 2

1 9 0
12 7 8 (4 Rod 190 Feet 2 Inch.
2 7 2

A Table to reduce Walls above or under a Brick and half thick, to the Customary thickneſs of a Brick and a half.

	Foot.	Inch.
½	00	4
1	00	8
2	01	4
2½	01	8
3	2	0
3½	2	4
4	2	8
4½	3	0
5	3	4
5½	3	8
6	4	0
6½	4	4
7	4	8
7½	5	0
8	5	4
8½	5	8
9	6	0
9½	6	4
10	6	8
10½	7	

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Measuring of Solid Bodies.

IN the measuring of Timber, Stone, and such like Solid Bodies, there must be respect had, not only to the breadth and length, but also to the thickness thereof: Note therefore, that a foot of Timber is a foot square every way, *viz.* in length, breadth, and thickness, and contains 1728 Inches, every Inch being square like a Die, and so is the foot supposed to be; and if it want of this either in breadth or thickness, it must have it in length. Now the most common shape which Timber is brought into before it is measured, is a long square, having equal sides, to find the content of which, multiply the breadth by the thickness, and the Product by the length, so you will have the whole solid content.

Example.

A piece of Timber 14 *Foot long, and* 8 *Inches broad.*

Now the shape of Timber hath the end thereof, either a square, an oblong, or some other figure; the general Rule to measure them all is to find the *Area* of the end, and multiply that by the length.

Example.

Example.

A piece of Timber whose breadth and thickness is 8 Inches, and length 14 foot, what is the solid Content thereof?

	8	
	8	
	5	4
	14	
5	10	
	4	8
6	2	8

Multiply the breadth and thickness one into another, which makes 5 Inches 4 parts, which multiply by 14, the length, and the solid Content is 6 Foot, 2 Inches, 8 Parts.

Example.

A piece of Timber being 1 Foot 2 Inches broad, and 10 Inches 6 parts thick; and 15 Foot 9 Inches long, How many solid Feet does it contain?

Feet.	*Inch.*	*Parts.*	
1	2	00	
0	10	6	
	10	8	
	1	6	
		1	
1	00	3	*Area.*
15	9	0	
15	3	9	
	9	2	3
16	00	11	3

A Ta-

A Table shewing how much in length will make one Foot solid of any true squared piece of Timber, from one Inch square to 36 Inches, with half Inches.

Square. Inch.	Foot.	Inch.	Part.
1	144	00	00
1½	64	00	00
2	36	00	00
2½	23	00	70
3	16	00	00
3½	11	09	07
4	9	00	00
4½	7	01	34
5	5	09	12
5½	4	09	13
6	4	00	00
6½	3	04	91
7	2	11	27
7½	2	06	72
8	2	03	00
8½	1	11	92
9	1	09	34
9½	1	07	15
10	1	05	28
10½	1	03	68
11	1	02	29
11½	1	01	07
12	1	00	00

Square. Inch.	Inch.	Part.
12½	11	06
13	10	63
13½	09	49
14	08	82
14½	08	22
15	07	68
15½	07	19
16	06	75
16½	06	35
17	05	98
17½	05	65
18	05	34
18½	05	05
19	04	79
19½	04	66
20	04	32
20½	04	12
21	03	92
21½	03	74
22	03	57
23	03	27
23½	03	13
24	03	00

24

Square. Inch.	Inch.	Part.	Square. Inch.	Inch.	Part.
24½	02	88	30½	01	85
25	02	76	31	01	79
25½	02	66	31½	01	73
26	02	56	32	01	68
26½	02	46	32½	01	63
27	02	17	33	01	58
27½	02	28	33½	01	54
28	02	20	34	01	49
28½	02	13	34½	01	45
29	02	05	35	01	41
29½	01	98	35½	01	37
30	01	92	36	01	53

The Use of this Table is, to take the length out of the Table between your Compasses, and with that distance to measure how many Feet solid are contained in the piece of Timber.

A Table shewing how many Inches in length makes one foot of Timber, according to the compass of any round piece of Timber.

The Compass of the Tree in Inches.

Co	In pts.	Co	In pts.	Co	In pts.
10	217.15	40	13.572	70	4.432,
11	179.46	41	12.916	71	4 308
12	150.80	42	12.310	72	4 198
13	128 49	43	11.744	73	4.075
14	110.79	44	11.211	74	3 965
15	94.312	45	10.723	75	3.861
16	84.822	46	10.262	76	3.760
17	75.137	47	9 830	77	3.663
18	67.020	48	9.425	78	3.569
19	60.151	49	9.044	79	3.179
20	54.286	50	8 686	80	3.393
21	49.228	51	8.349	81	3 310
22	44.865	52	8.030	82	3.230
23	40.904	53	7.730	83	3 152
24	37.690	54	7.447	84	3.078
25	34.743	55	7.178	85	3.006
26	32.122	56	6.924	86	2.936
27	29.787	57	6.684	87	2.869
28	27.697	58	6 455	88	2.804
29	25.820	59	6.238	89	2.742
30	24.127	60	6 030	90	2.631
31	22 596	61	5.536	91	2.622
32	21 206	62	5 649	92	2 566
33	19.936	63	5.471	93	2.511
34	18.784	64	5.301	94	2.458
35	17.736	65	5.140	95	2.406
36	16.755	66	4.985	96	2.356
37	15.862	67	4.837	97	2.307
38	15.038	68	4.696	98	2.261
39	14.276	69	4.560	99	2.216
				100	2.171

The

The Uſe of the foregoing Table is this:

Take the Compaſs of the Tree, and ſo find how many Inches it is about; look this Compaſs in the Table, and by it you ſhall ſee how many Inches make a foot of Timber; then with a Ruler, or a pair of Compaſſes, meaſure how many times you find that length in the piece of Timber, and ſo many feet there is of it.

CHAP. IV.

Of Gauging.

BEer and Ale is uſually reckoned and ſold by Barrels, Kilderkins and Firkins.

If you would know how many Gallons, Quarts, or Pints are in any of theſe, theſe Tables will ſhew you.

For Beer Veſſels.

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gallons.*
One Barrel is	288	144	72	36
One Kilderkin is	144	72	36	18
One Firkin is	72	36	18	9

For Ale Veſſels.

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gallons.*
One Barrel holds	256	128	64	32
One Kilderkin	128	64	32	16
One Firkin	64	32	16	8

By this you may ſee, that as the Proverb ſaith, *Many Hands* (ſo many Mouths) *make quick work.* For there being but 128 quarts in a Barrel of Ale, 144 quarts in a Barrel of Beer, a Company of Soldiers, which are uſually 130 or 140 Men, may very well drink it up, it being but each man his quart. And by this you may in ſome ſort know what will furniſh a greater Army or Navy. For a Man of War having 250 Men on board,

board, ſpends a Tunn of Beer every day, each Man being allowed his Kan, which is about a Wine Gallon.

Wine Veſſels with their Contents, are thus:

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gall.*
One Tunn is	2016	1008	504	252
One Pipe or Butt	1008	504	252	126
One Punchion	672	336	168	84
A Hogs-head holds	504	252	126	63
A Tierce of a Pipe	336	168	84	42
half an Hogs-head	252	126	63	31½
A Runlet holds	144	72	36	18

The Common Names and Contents of the Meaſures of Corn or Grain, are thus:

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gallons.*	*Pecks.*	*Buſhels.*	*Strikes.*	*Cornec.*	*Quar.*
A Laſt is	5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	40	20	10
A Quarter	512	256	128	64	32	8	4	2	1
A Corneck	256	128	64	32	16	4	2	1	
A Strike	128	64	32	16	4	2	1		
A Buſhel	64	32	16	4	2	1			

By this you may ſee that 500 Men may very well ſpend a quarter of Wheat every day, it being but a Pint for each man: And a Regiment of Horſe being about 600, may ſpend a Laſt, or ten Quarters of Oats every day, it being but a little above a Gallon, or half a Peck for each Horſe, to wit, 640 Gallons. By this a Governour of a Caſtle may gueſs how to furniſh a Place with theſe things to hold out any time; or may know how long he is able to hold out with the Proviſion he hath.

To

To find the Content of a Cask.

THere are two things herein chiefly neceſſary:

Firſt, Theſe Veſſels being of irregular Forms, how to reduce them to a regular Proportion.

Secondly, To find the true quantity of the Gallon in Cubick Inches, or parts of a Foot.

For the firſt, the beſt way is this, according to Mr. Oughtred.

Meaſure the Diameter of the Veſſel both at the Bung, and at the Head thereof; and by the Diameters find out the Areas of the Circles, then take two thirds of the Area of the Circle at the head, and add them together; and laſtly, multiply the Summ thereof by the length of the Veſſel.

For the ſecond Thing.

The Content of our Engliſh Gallon, which is the Meaſure of all theſe Veſſels, this is moſt commonly received, That a Wine Gallon contains 231 Cubick Inches.

But it being very troubleſome to do this at length, *viz.* Firſt to find the Area of the Circles, and then the Content of the Veſſel in Cubick Inches; and laſtly, to reduce this into Gallons:

lons: Therefore, for eaſe, I have calculated the following Table, which ſhews you one third, and two thirds of the Area of any Circle, ready caſt up in the parts of a Gallon, from any Diametre to 60 Inches, whereby ſo much of the Labour will be ſaved.

A Ta-

A Table for the Gauging of Wine Vessels.

Inches of the Diametre.

D	Head G.pts.	Bung G.pts.	D	Head G.pts.	Bung G.pts.
01	0.001	0.002	31	1.089	2.177
02	0.004	0.009	32	1.160	2.321
03	0.010	0.020	33	1.234	2.468
04	0.018	0.036	34	1.310	2.620
05	0.028	0.056	35	1.388	2.776
06	0.041	0.081	36	1.469	2.938
07	0.056	0.111	37	1.551	3.102
08	0.072	0.145	38	1.636	3.272
09	0.092	0.183	39	1.724	3.448
10	0.113	0.226	40	1.813	3.625
11	0.137	0.274	41	1.904	3.809
12	0.163	0.326	42	2.000	4.000
13	0.192	0.383	43	2.096	4.191
14	0.221	0.444	44	2.194	4.388
15	0.255	0.510	45	2.295	4.588
16	0.290	0.580	46	2.398	4.796
17	0.328	0.557	47	2.504	5.007
18	0.367	0.734	48	2.611	5.222
19	0.409	0.818	49	2.721	5.442
20	0.453	0.906	50	2.833	5.665
21	0.500	1.000	51	2.948	5.893
22	0.548	1.097	52	3.065	6.129
23	0.600	1.199	53	3.184	6.367
24	0.653	1.305	54	3.305	6.609
25	0.708	1.416	55	3.428	6.856
26	0.766	1.532	56	3.554	7.108
27	0.826	1.692	57	3.682	7.364
28	0.888	1.777	58	3.813	7.625
29	0.953	1.906	59	3.945	7.890
30	1.020	2.040	60	4.080	8.160

The Use of the foregoing Table is this:

First measure the Diametre at the Head, and find the number in the Table belonging to it. Then measure the Diametre of the Bung, and find the number belonging to that. Then add these two together, and multiply the Summ thereof by the Inches of the Vessels length, measured in the inside of the Vessel from head to head.

Suppose a Vessel having the Diametre at the Head 18 Inches, the Diametre at the Bung 32 Inches, and the length thereof 40 Inches, the content thereof is thus found.

The Table shews	*G. parts.*
For 18 Inches at the Head	0,367
For 32 Inches at the Bung	2,321
These two added together, make	2,688
Which multiplied by the length being 40 Inch.	40
Makes —	107,520

The chief Difficulty is to add these parts together, and to multiply the parts; wherefore observe that you must see the Integers one under another, and the Parts one under another, and add as was taught in Addition: And also multiply the same way as is taught in Multiplication; only observing that you set a prick after so many figures from the right hand in the Product, as are the greatest Number of parts in one of the Numbers added; and also after so many figures from the right hand to the left in the Product, as there

are

are parts both in the Multiplicand and Multiplier; for then the Number on the left hand of the prick in both Cases, is a whole Number, and that on the right parts.

Of the Measuring of Ale or Beer Vessels.

To measure Ale and Beer Vessels, your best way will be to make the like Tables as for Wine Measure, and so the Practice will be all one, premising, first that the Beer or Ale Gallon contains 288 Inches and three quarters.

A Table for Gauging Beer or Ale Vessels.

D	Head G.pts.	Bung G.pts.	D	Head G.pts.	Bung G.pts.
01	0.001	0.002	31	0.871	1 742
02	0.004	0.008	32	0.928	1 856
03	0 008	0.016	33	0.987	1.974
04	0.014	0.028	34	1.048	2 096
05	0 023	0.046	35	1.111	2.222
06	0.033	0.066	36	1.175	2.350
07	0.044	0.088	37	1.241	2.482
08	0.058	0.116	38	1.309	2.618
09	0.073	0.146	39	1.379	2.758
10	0.091	0.182	40	1.449	2.898
11	0 110	0.220	41	1.524	3.048
12	0.130	0.260	42	1 599	3.198
13	0.153	0.306	43	1.676	3.352
14	0.178	0.356	44	1.755	3.510
15	0.204	0.408	45	1 836	3 672
16	0.232	0.464	46	1 919	3.838
17	0.262	0.524	47	2.003	4.006
18	0.294	0.588	48	2.089	4 178
19	0.327	0.654	49	2.177	4.354
20	0.363	0.726	50	2.266	4.532
21	0.400	0.800	51	2.358	4 716
22	0.439	0 878	52	2 451	4.902
23	0.480	0.960	53	2.546	5.092
24	0.522	1.044	54	2.644	5 288
25	0.567	1.134	55	2.742	5 484
26	0.617	1 226	56	2.842	5.684
27	0.661	1.322	57	2.946	5.892
28	0.711	1.422	58	3.050	6.100
29	0.762	1.524	59	3.156	6.312
30	0 816	1.632	60	3.264	6 528

This

This Table is used as the former, as in this

Example.

Suppose a Vessel having the Diametre at the Head 19 Inches, the Diametre at the Bung 32 Inches, and the length thereof 49 Inches, the content is found thus:

The Table shews	*G. parts.*
For 19 Inches at the Head	0.367
For 32 Inches at the Bung	1.856
These two added together make	2.183
Which multiplied by the length 49 Inches	49
	19.647
	87.32
Makes	106.967

How to Gauge great Tuns.

FOR the measuring of the large Tuns and Vessels of Brewers, to know how many Barrels they hold, I have framed the following Table for square Tuns, the Gallon reckoned at 282 square Inches, as is agreed between the Gollectors of the Excise and the Brewers: For the understanding whereof you must take notice, that this Table is only made for even feet, and shews the true quantity of the Plane, of any square Vessel or Tun,

Tun, whoſe length and breadth you know from one foot ſquare, to twenty foot ſquare; reckoning the ſaid Plane to be but one Inch deep. This content is ſet down in the Table, in Barrels, and parts of a Barrel, reckoning after this manner:

	Parts.
Every Barrel contains	10000
Every Kilderkin contains	5000
Every Firkin contains	2500
Every Gallon contains	0278
Every Pottle contains	0139
Every Quart contains	0069½
Every Pint contains	0035

The Uſe of this Table will moſt plainly appear, in the Anſwering theſe Queſtions following:

Queſtion 1. *I would know the Content of the bottom of a Tun, which is ſix foot ſquare each way.*

Anſwer. Look where you find ſix foot in the ſide of the Table, and VI foot in the bottom or upper part of the Table meet in a ſquare, and there you ſhall find 0,5106, which ſhews that a Tun being ſix foot ſquare, holds 0 Barrels, 5106 parts, that is half a Barrel, and a little more. For 5000 parts is a Kilderkin, or half a Barrel, and 106 Pints is about three parts over.

Queſti-

Queſtion 2. *A Tun is nine foot one way, and four foot the other way, What is the Content?*

Anſwer. Find where 9 foot in the ſide of the Table, and IV foot in the bottom or upper part of the Table meet, and in the ſquare thereof you ſhall find 0,5106, which is the ſame content as before. For as 6 times 6 foot, is 36 foot, ſo 4 times 9 foot is alſo 36 foot.

Now you muſt underſtand, that this is the Content not of the whole Tun, but only of the plain of the bottom thereof; reckoning the depth of the liquor therein to be juſt one Inch. So that if the Tun or Liquor in the Veſſel be 10 Inches deep, then the Content thereof will be 10 times as much, *viz.* 05,1060, that is 5 Barrels, and 1060 parts. If the Tun or depth of the liquor be 20 Inches deep, then it is 20 times as much, that is 10,2120, or 10 Barrels, 2120 parts, and ſo you muſt ſtill multiply the Content of the bottom of the Tun, by the number of the Inches of the depth of the Tun, or Liquor, and it will give you the Content of the whole Tun; all beyond the fourth figure being ſo many Barrels, and the 4 laſt figures ſhew the parts under a Barrel.

And thus when the length and breadth fall out in even feet, it is very eaſie to know the Contents thereof by this little Table.

A Table shewing the Content of any Square Tun in Barrels, and 10000 parts.

Feet of the length or breadth.

Feet of the length or breadth.	XX	XIX	XVIII	XVII	XVI
	B pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.
20	5.6739	5.3900	5.1164	4.8228	4.5392
		5.1205	4.8511	4 5817	4 3122
			4.5958	4.3406	4 0852
	I			4 0994	3 8583
1	0.0142	II			3.6314
2	0.0284	0 0567	III		
3	0 0426	0.0051	0.1277	IIII	
4	0.0567	0 1135	0 1702	0.2270	V
5	0.0709	0.1418	0. 2128	0 2837	0.3546
6	0.0851	0 1702	0.2553	0 3404	0.4255
7	0.0993	0.1986	0.2979	0 3972	0.4963
8	0.1135	0.2270	0.3424	0.4539	0.5674
9	0.1277	0.2553	0.3830	0 5106	0.6383
10	0.1418	0 2837	0.4255	0 5674	0.7092
11	0.1560	0.3120	0 4600	0 6241	0.7801
12	0.1702	0 3404	0.5106	0.6808	0.8510
13	0.1844	0 3608	0.5532	0.73760	0 9220
14	0 1986	0.3972	0.5958	0.7944	0.9929
15	0.2128	0.4254	0 6383	0 8511	1.0639
16	0.2269	0 4538	0.6809	0 9078	1 1348
17	0.2411	0.4823	0.7234	0.9646	1.2057
18	0.2553	0.5006	0.7659	1.0212	1.2766
19	0.2695	0.5390	0.8085	1.0780	1.3475
20	0 2837	0.5674	0.8511	1.1348	1.4184
	I	II	III	IIII	V.

A Ta-

A Table shewing the content of any square Tun in Barrels, and 10000 parts.

Feet of the length or breadth.					
XV	XIV	XIII	XII	XI	
B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	
4.2554	3.9716	3.6880	3.4044	3.1206	20
4.0426	3.7731	3.5026	3.2340	2.9645	19
3.8298	3.5746	3.3192	3.0663	2.8074	18
3.6172	3.3760	3.1348	2.8934	2.6524	17
3.4044	3.1774	2.9504	2.7232	2.4964	16
3.1916	2.9788	2.7660	2.5530	2.3303	15
	2.7802	2.5816	2.3828	2.1842	14
		2.3972	2.2126	2.0282	13
VI			2.0424	1.8722	12
0.5106	VII			1.7162	11
0.5950	0.6951	VIII			
0.7808	0.7944	0.9080	IX		
0.7660	0.8937	1.0214	1.1486	X	
0.8511	0.9929	1.1348	1.2766	1.4185	10
0.9361	1.0921	1.2402	1.4042	1.5603	11
1.0212	1.1914	1.3616	1.5318	1.7022	12
1.1064	1.2908	1.4752	1.6596	1.8440	13
1.1915	1.3901	1.5887	1.7873	1.9858	14
1.2766	1.4894	1.7022	1.9149	2.1277	15
1.3618	1.5887	1.8157	2.0426	2.2696	16
1.4468	1.6880	1.9291	2.1703	2.4114	17
1.5319	1.7872	2.0425	2.2979	2.5532	18
1.6170	1.8865	2.1560	2.4255	2.6950	19
1.7022	1.9859	2.2696	2.5532	2.8368	20
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	

Feet of the length or breadth.

The

Rules for the measuring of round Tuns, or Vessels.

FIrſt, you muſt obſerve whether the Tun be all of one breadth at the top and bottom, or not. If it be of one and the ſame breadth at the top and the bottom, then it is a Cylinder, and this following Table (without any farther trouble) readily ſhews the Content thereof, according to the Inches of the Diametre or breadth thereof, reckoning the Liquor therein to be juſt one Inch deep; and this Content is ſet down in Barrels, and 10000 parts of a Barrel, as before was reckoned in the ſquare Tuns.

A Table, which by the diametre of any round Tun, shews the content thereof in Barrels, and 10000 parts.

Inches of the Diametre.

	B. parts.	D. In	B. parts.	D In.	B. parts.	D. inch	P. parts.
1	0.0001	31	0.0743	61	0.2879	91	0.6408
2	0.0003	32	0.0794	62	0.2974	92	0.6549
3	0.0007	33	0.0843	63	0.3071	93	0.6692
4	0.0012	34	0.0896	64	0.3169	94	0.6836
5	0.0019	35	0.0950	65	0.3269	95	0.6982
6	0.0028	36	0.1005	66	0.3371	96	0.7130
7	0.0038	37	0.1061	67	0.3474	97	0.7279
8	0.0050	38	0.1118	68	0.3578	98	0.7430
9	0.0063	39	0.1177	69	0.3684	99	0.7584
10	0.0077	40	0.1238	70	0.3791	100	0.7737
11	0.0094	41	0.1300	71	0.3900	101	0.7893
12	0.0112	42	0.1364	72	0.4011	102	0.8050
13	0.0132	43	0.1430	73	0.4124	103	0.8209
14	0.0151	44	0.1498	74	0.4238	104	0.8369
15	0.0174	45	0.1568	75	0.4353	105	0.8530
16	0.0198	46	0.1639	76	0.4469	106	0.8693
17	0.0223	47	0.1711	77	0.4588	107	0.8858
18	0.0256	48	0.1784	78	0.4708	108	0.9024
19	0.0279	49	0.1858	79	0.4830	109	0.9192
20	0.0308	50	0.1934	80	0.4953	110	0.9361
21	0.0341	51	0.2012	81	0.5077	111	0.9532
22	0.0374	52	0.2092	82	0.5203	112	0.9705
23	0.0409	53	0.2173	83	0.5331	113	0.9880
24	0.0445	54	0.2256	84	0.5460	114	1.0056
25	0.0484	55	0.2340	85	0.5591	115	1.0233
26	0.0523	56	0.2426	86	0.5723	116	1.0411
27	0.0564	57	0.2514	87	0.5857	117	1.0591
28	0.0606	58	0.2603	88	0.5992	118	1.0772
29	0.0650	59	0.2693	89	0.6129	119	1.0955
30	0.0696	60	0.2785	90	0.6268	120	1.1140

Thus

Thus a round Tun whose Diametre or breadth is 10 foot, or 120 Inches, the content for one Inch depth is, 1,1140, that is one Barrel, and 1140 parts. Now if this Tun, or the Liquor in it be 10 Inches deep, then the content thereof is 10 times as much, that is 11,1400. If it be 20 Inches deep, then it is 20 times as much, that is, 22,2800, and so for any other depth, you must multiply the number found in the Table by the Inches of the depth.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Considerations relating to the Measuring of Land.

THE several Donominations of Measuring are as follows:

3 Barly-corns		1 Inch.
4 Inches		1 Palm.
12 Inches or 3 palms		1 Foot.
3 Foot		1 Yard.
3 Foot 9 Inches		1 Ell.
5 Foot	makes	1 Geometrical pace.
5½ Yards or 6½ Feet		1 Pearch.
40 Poles or 132 Paces		1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs or 320 Perches		1 Mile.
3 Miles		1 League.

In general Land is measured by a Pole, Pearch or Rod, which is usually 16 feet and a half long and according to the Statue, 4 Poles in breadth and 40 Poles in length make an Acre; from which, and the Table above, is made this Table following.

A Table

A Necessary Table for Mensurations of Superficial Measure.

Inch	1	12	36	60	198	792	7920	63360
Feet	144	1	3	5	16.5	66	660	5280
Yards	1296	9	1	1.66	5.50	22	220	1760
Pace	3600	25	2.778	1	3.30	13.2	132	1056
Perch	39204	272.25	30.25	10.89	1	4	40	320
Chain	627264	4356	484	174.24	16	1	16	80
Acre	6272640	43560	4845	1742.4	160	10	1	8
Mile	401448960	27878400	3097600	1115136	102400	6400	640	1
Square	Inches	Feet	Yards	Paces	Perch	Chain	Acre	Me

The use of this Table is to shew how many Inches, Feet, Yards, Paces, Chains, Acres, there are in a Mile, either Long or Square; and consequently any of them all, in any of the other that is left, as for example; I would know how many Inches there are in a long Perch, I look in the uppermost Row for Perches, and in the next Row under, I find 198 for the quantity of Inches in a long Perch; but if I would know how many Inches there are in a square perch, then I look [illegible] hand, and in the Inch Column I have 39204; for if I multiply 196

A TABLE FOR Land-Measure:

Shewing how many Poles in length will make an Acre at any breadth assigned in a Pole, or the contrary.

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
1	160		
2	80		
3	53	5	6
4	40		
5	32		
6	26	11	
7	22	14	$1\frac{5}{7}$
8	20		
9	17	12	10
10	16		
11	14	9	
12	13	5	6
13	12	5	$0\frac{12}{13}$
14	11	7	$0\frac{6}{7}$
15	10	11	0

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
16	10		
17	9	6	$9\frac{2}{17}$
18	8	14	8
19	8	6	$11\frac{7}{19}$
20	8		
21	7	10	$2\frac{3}{21}$
22	7	4	6
23	6	15	$9\frac{2}{23}$
14	6	11	
25	6	6	$7\frac{1}{5}$
26	6	2	$6\frac{6}{13}$
27	5	15	$3\frac{8}{27}$
28	5	11	$9\frac{1}{7}$
29	5	8	$6\frac{12}{29}$
30	5	5	6
31	5	2	$7\frac{9}{31}$
32	5		
33	4	14	
34	4	11	$7\frac{11}{17}$
35	4	9	$5\frac{4}{35}$
36	4	7	4
37	4	5	$4\frac{1}{37}$
38	4	3	$5\frac{11}{19}$
39	4	1	$8\frac{12}{39}$
40	4		
41	3	14	$10\frac{3}{41}$
42	3	13	$4\frac{2}{21}$
43	3	11	$10\frac{3}{43}$
44	3	10	6
45	3	9	2

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
46	3	7	10 1/2 6/4
47	3	6	8 2/4
48	3	5	6
49	3	4	4 3/4 6/9
50	3	3	3 2/3 2/5
51	3	2	3 1/5 2/2
52	3	1	3 1/13
53	3	0	3 1/53 2/3
54	2	15	10 1/2 8/7
55	2	15	0
56	2	14	1 2/4
57	2	13	3 3/5
58	2	12	6 1/29
59	2	11	8 2/29
60	2	11	0
61	2	10	3 2/31
62	2	9	6 1/31
63	2	8	
64	2	8	3
65	2	7	7 2/6 3/5
66	2	7	
67	2	6	4 1/6 6/5
68	2	5	9 1/17 5/7
69	2	5	3 2/25
70	2	4	8 2/35 0/5
71	2	4	2 1/71 4/1
72	2	3	8
73	2	3	1 7/7 1/3
74	2	2	8 3/37
75	2	2	2 1/75 0/5

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
76	2	1	$8\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$
77	2	1	$3\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{7}$
78	2	0	$10\frac{6}{39}$
79	2	0	$5\frac{2}{49}$
80	2		

How to use this Table.

If you have a piece of Land, or Field, nine Pole broad, and you desire to know how many Pole in length will make that an Acre, against 9 in the first Column you will find 17 12 10. in the second, Column for the length.

THE

THE THIRD PART.

CONTAINING

The Principal Roads of *England*, with an Account of the Carriers and Waggoners, Post-Office, and other necessary things.

CHAP VI.

The Principal Cities and Market-Towns in England and Wales, with the Distance of one City and Market-Town from another. To which is added, An Account in what County each City and Town lies, and the respective Market-Days; a thing useful to be known by all Whole-Sale Dealers: And likewise it is useful to direct all Tradesmen in their Traveling upon the Road from Town to Town, and from City to City.

I. The Road from *London* to *Huntington*, *Stamford*, *York*, *Durham* and *Berwick*,—to *Newmarket* and *Norwich*,— to *Cambridge*, *Ely* and *King's-Lynn*, to *Bury*,—to *Walsingham*,—to *Peterborough*, and *Boston*,—to *Lincoln*, *Hull* and *Flamborough*.

Berwick-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Waltham-Grofs	12	12	12	12	*M.&H.*
Hoddenſon, Th.	5	6	17	18	*Hartf.*
Ware, Tu.	3	3	20	21	*Hartf.*
Puckridge	4	6	24	27	*Hartf.*
Buntingford, Sat.	3	4	27	31	*Hartf.*
Royſton, W.	6	7	33	38	*H. & C.*
Caxton, Tu.	9	12	42	50	*Cambr.*
Huntington, Sat.	6	7	48	57	*Huntin.*
Stilton	9	12	57	69	*Huntin*
Water-Newton.	5	6	62	75	*Huntin.*

Part of *Berwick*-Road.	*Patric.* cm.	mm.	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Stamford, M. F.	7	8	69	83	*Lincoln.*
Southwitham	8	10	77	93	*Lincoln.*
Grantham, S.	8	11	85	104	*Nottin.*
Newark, W.	10	14	95	118	*Nottin.*
Tuxford, M.	10	13	105	131	*Nottin.*
Bramby on the Moor.	8	10	113	141	*Yo. w. r.*
Beautry, S	4	6	117	147	*Yo. w. r.*
Doncaster, S.	6	8	123	155	*Yo. w. r.*
Wentbridge	7	10	130	165	*Yo. w. r.*
Ferry-bridge	4	5	134	170	*Yo. w. r.*
Skerbeurn, S.	4	6	138	176	*Yo. w. r.*
Tadcaster, Th.	4	6	142	182	*Yo. n. r.*
YORK, Th. S.	8	9	150	191	*Yo. w. r.*
Skipbridge	6	8	156	199	*Yo. w. r.*
Borough-bridge, S.	7	10	163	209	*Yo. n. r.*
Sandheuton	8	12	171	221	*Yo. n. r.*
Northallerton, W.	5	8	176	229	*Yo. n. r.*
Great Smeton	5	6	181	235	*Durh.*
Darlington, M.	5	8	186	243	*Durh.*
Woodham	6	8	192	251	*Durh.*
DURHAM, S.	8	11	200	262	*Northu.*
Newcastle, Th. S.	12	14	212	276	*Northu.*
Morpeth, W.	12	15	224	191	*Northu.*
Caucot	8	10	232	301	*Northu.*
Alnwick, S.	6	8	238	309	*Northu.*
Belford	12	14	250	323	*Northu*
Hagerston	6	8	256	331	*Northu.*
Berwick, S.	6	2	262	339	*Berwic.*
Norwich-Road.					
Packridge			24	27	*Hartf.*
Barkway	7	8	31	35	*Hartf.*
Barley	2	2	34	37	*Hartf.*
Wittles-bridge	8	8	13	41	*Cambr.*

First

Part of *Norwich* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
First Ditch	5	7	46	52	*Cambr.*
Newmarket, Tu.	7	8	53	60	*Ca & S.*
Barton-Mills	7	8	60	68	*Suffolk*
Thetford, S.	9	11	69	79	*Norfolk*
Larlingford	6	8	75	87	*Norfolk*
Attleborough, Th.	4	6	79	93	*Norfolk*
Windham, F.	6	6	85	99	*Norfolk*
NORWICH, W. F. S.	6	9	91	108	*Norw.*
Kings-Lynn-Road					
Barkway			31	35	*Hartf.*
Foulmere	6	7	37	42	*Cambr.*
Cambridge, S.	6	9	43	51	*Cambr.*
Milton	3	4	46	55	*Cambr.*
Streetham-Ferry	6	7	52	62	*Cambr.*
ELY, S.	4	6	56	68	*Cambr.*
Littleport	4	5	60	73	*Cambr.*
Southrey	5	6	65	79	*Norfolk*
Downham, S.	5	7	70	86	*Norfolk*
Seeching, Tu.	6	7	76	93	*Norfolk*
Kings-Lynn, T. S.	4	5	80	98	*Norfolk*
Bury-Road.					
Newmarket, Tu.			53	60	*Ca. & S.*
Kenford	3	4	56	64	*Suffolk*
Burrow-bridge	3	5	59	69	*Suffolk*
Bury St. Edmonds, W.	4	5	63	74	*Suffolk*
Wasingham-Road.					
Barton-Mills			60	68	*Suffolk*
Brandon-Ferry	8	9	68	77	*Suffolk*
Hilborow	6	9	74	86	*Suffolk*

Part of *Walsingham* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Swaffham, Sat.	4	6	78	92	*Norfolk.*
Newton	3	5	81	97	*Norfolk.*
Fakenham, Th.	8	12	89	109	*Norfolk.*
Walsingham, F.	4	6	93	115	*Norfolk.*
Boston Road.					
Stilton			57	69	*Hunting.*
Taxley, Tu.	2	2	59	71	*Hunting.*
PETERBOROW, S	3	5	62	76	*Northa.*
Crowland	9	11	71	87	*Lincoln.*
Spalding, Tu.	8	11	79	98	*Lincoln.*
Gosberton	4	6	83	104	*Lincoln.*
Boston, W. Sat.	8	10	91	114	*Lincoln.*
Flamborough-Road.					
PETERBOROW, S			62	76	*Northa.*
Market-deeping, Th.	8	11	70	87	*Lincoln.*
Bourn, Sat.	5	6	75	93	*Lincoln.*
Beacon hill	6	8	81	101	*Lincoln.*
Sleaford, M.	7	9	88	110	*Lincoln.*
Branswell	4	6	92	116	*Lincoln.*
The five ways	5	6	97	122	*Lincoln.*
LINCOLN, Fr.	5	7	102	129	*Lincoln.*
The VVindmills	8	10	110	139	*Lincoln.*
Redburn	7	9	117	148	*Lincoln.*
Elsham	8	10	125	158	*Lincoln.*
Barton, Tu.	5	6	130	164	*Lincoln.*
Hull. Tu. Sat.	5	6	135	170	*Yor. e. r.*
Beverley, VV. S.	6	9	141	179	*Yor. e. r.*
VVooton	6	8	147	187	*Yor. e. r.*
Kilham, Th.	8	9	155	196	*Yor. e. r.*
Burlington, Sat.	6	8	161	204	*Yor, e. r.*
Flamborough	4	5	165	209	*Yor. e. r.*
Flamborough-head	2	2	167	211	*Yor. e. r.*

II. The

II. The Road from *London* to *Colchester*, *Ipswich* and *Yarmouth*, —— to *Harwich*.

Yarmouth-Road.	Partic. cm.	mm.	Totals. cm.	mm.	County.
Rumford, W.	10	12	10	12	*Essex*
Burntwood, Th.	5	6	15	18	*Essex*
Ingerston	5	6	20	24	*Essex*
Chelmsford, F.	5	5	25	29	*Essex*
Witham	7	8	32	37	*Essex*
Kelendon	3	4	35	41	*Essex*
Colchester, S.	8	9	43	50	*Essex*
Stretford-street	5	7	48	57	*Suffolk*
Ipswich, W. F. S.	7	11	55	68	*Suffolk*
Woodbridge, W.	7	7	62	75	*Suffolk*
Wickham	3	4	65	79	*Suffolk*
Saxmundam, Th.	5	7	70	86	*Suffolk*
Blithborough	6	10	76	96	*Suffolk*
Beckles, S.	7	10	83	106	*Suffolk*
Fritton	5	9	88	115	*Suffolk*
Yarmouth, S.	4	6	92	121	*Suffolk*
Harwich-Road.					
Colchester, S.			43	50	*Essex*
Ardley	4	5	47	55	*Essex*
Maningtree, Tu.	4	4	51	59	*Essex*
Street	7	8	58	67	*Essex*
Harwich. Tu.	3	4	61	71	*Essex*

III. The Road from *London* to *Rochester*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, —— to *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

Dover-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Debtford	4	5	4	5	*Kent*
Dartford, S.	10	11	14	16	*Kent*
Northfleet, Tu.	4	5	18	21	*Kent*
ROCHESTER, Fr.	8	9	26	30	*Kent*
Chatham	1	1	27	31	*Kent*
Sittingborn	7	9	34	40	*Kent*
Bocton-street	8	10	42	50	*Kent*
CANTERBURY, W.S.	4	6	46	56	*Kent*
Liddon	9	10	55	66	*ent*
Dover, W. S.	3	5	58	71	*Kent*
Deal-Road.					
CANTERBURY, W.S.			46	56	*Kent*
Wingham	5	7	51	63	*Kent*
Sandwich, W. S.	5	6	56	69	*Kent*
Deal	4	5	60	74	*Kent*

IV. The Road from *London* to *Tunbridge* and *Rye*.

Rye-Road.					
Bromely, Th.	5	7	6	7	*Kent*
Sevenoke, S.	10	13	16	20	*Kent*
Tunbridge, F.	4	6	20	26	*Kent*
Stonecrouch	10	13	30	39	*Kent*
Newenden	8	11	38	50	*Kent*
Rye, W. S.	8	10	46	60	*Suffex*

V. The

V. The Road from *London* to *Maidstone*, *Ashford*, and *Hith*.

Hith-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm	County.
Eltham	6	8	6	8	*Kent*
Birchwood	5	7	11	15	*Kent*
Wrotham, Tu.	8	10	19	25	*Kent*
Maidstone, Th.	8	11	27	36	*Kent*
Harefham	6	8	33	44	*Kent*
Ashford, S.	8	12	41	59	*Kent*
Hith, S.	8	12	48	68	*Kent*

VI. The Road from *London* to *Lewis* and *Newhaven*.

Newhaven-Road					
Croydon, S.	0	11	10	11	*Surry*
Godstone	17	9	17	20	*Surry*
East-Greenstead, Th.	8	10	25	30	*Suffex*
Sheffield-Green	6	8	31	38	*Suffex*
Lewis, S.	9	12	40	50	*Suffex*
Newhaven	5	5	45	57	*Suffex*

VII. The Road from *London* to *Arundel*.

Arundel-Road.					
Wantlebridge	6	8	6	8	*Surry*
Epſom	6	7	12	15	*Surry*
Darking, Th.	8	9	20	24	*Surry*
Rohook	9	11	29	35	*Surry*
Billinghurſt	6	6	35	41	*Suſſex*
Patham	7	8	42	49	*Suſſex*
Arundel, W. S.	4	6	46	55	*Suſſex*

VIII. The Road from *London* to *Portſmouth*, — to *Chicheſter*.

Portſmouth-Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Wanſworth	5	6	5	6	*Surry*
Kingſtone, S.	5	6	10	12	*Surry*
Cobham	7	8	17	20	*Surry*
Guilford, S.	8	10	25	30	*Surry*
Godolming	3	4	28	34	*Surry*
Lippock	10	12	38	46	*Southa.*
Peterſfield, S.	7	8	45	54	*Southa.*
Harnden	6	7	51	61	*Southa.*
Portſmouth, Th. S.	9	11	60	72	*Southa.*
Chicheſter-Road.					
Godolming			28	34	*Surry*
Chidingfold	5	7	33	41	*Surry*
Midhurſt, Th.	8	10	41	51	*Suſſex.*
CHICHESTER. W.S.	9	11	50	62	*Suſſex.*

IX. The Road from *London* to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and *Lands-End*.—to *Winchester* and *Poſt*.—to *Southampton*.——to *Weymouth*—— to *Minhead*.

Lands-End-Road.					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounſlow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Staines, Ft.	5	7	15	19	*Middl.*
Bagſhot	8	10	53	29	*Surry*
Hartley-Row	8	9	31	38	*Southa.*
Baſingſtoke, W.	8	10	39	48	*Southa.*
Whitchurch,	10	11	49	59	*Southa.*
Andover, S.	6	7	55	66	*Southa.*

Part

Part of *Lands-End* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Middle-Wallop	6	7	61	73	*Southa.*
SALISBURY, Tu.S.	9	11	70	84	*Wilts*
4 Mile Poſt	7	8	77	92	*Wilts*
Shaftsbury, S.	11	12	88	104	*Dorſet*
Sherborne, Th. S.	12	15	100	119	*Dorſet*
Evil, or *Yeovel*, F.	4	5	104	124	*Somerſet*
Crewkern. S.	6	9	110	133	*Somerſet*
Axminſter, S.	9	13	119	146	*Devon.*
Honiton S.	7	10	126	156	*Devon.*
EXETER, W. F.	12	16	138	172	*Devon.*
Chidly S.	8	9	146	181	*Devon.*
Aſhburton S.	7	9	153	190	*Devon.*
Brent	16	7	159	197	*Devon.*
Woodland	6	7	165	204	*Devon.*
Plymouth, M. Th.	8	10	173	214	*Devon.*
Lowe, S.	2	16	185	230	*Cornw.*
Foy, S.	7	9	192	239	*Cornw.*
Trenawry	5	6	197	245	*Cornw.*
Tregony, S.	8	10	205	255	*Cornw.*
Blow-cold-wind	10	12	215	267	*Cornw.*
Blewſtone	4	5	219	272	*Cornw.*
Marketjew, Th.	9	13	228	285	*Cornw.*
Penſance, Th.	2	3	230	288	*Cornw.*
Sennam.	8	10	238	298	*Cornw.*
Pool Road.					
Bagſhot			23	29	*Surry*
Farnham, Th.	9	12	32	41	*Surry*
Alton, S.	7	9	39	50	*Southa.*
Alresford, Th.	8	9	47	59	*Southa.*
WINCHESTER. W. S.	7	8	54	67	*Southa.*
Rumſey, S.	9	11	63	78	*Southa.*

Part of *Pool* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Total, cm.	Total, mm.	County
Caſtlemalwood	0	8	69	86	*Southa.*
Ringwood, W.	8	10	77	96	*Southa.*
Knaſton	6	8	83	104	*Dorſet.*
Pool, M. Th.	5	6	88	110	*Dorſet.*
Southampton-Road.					
Alresford, Th.			47	59	*Southa.*
Twiford	7	9	54	68	*Southa.*
Swaland	5	6	60	74	*Southa.*
Southampton, Tu. F.	3	3	63	77	*Southa.*
Weymouth-Road.					
Baſingſtoke, W.			39	48	*Southa.*
Cramborn	9	12	48	60	*Southa.*
Stockbridge	7	9	55	69	*Southa.*
Eaſt Den	7	9	62	78	*Southa.*
Dunkeon, F.	5	6	67	84	*Wilts.*
Cranborn, W.	9	11	76	95	*Dorſet.*
Blanford, S.	9	12	85	107	*Dorſet.*
Milborn	6	8	91	115	*Dorſet.*
Dorcheſter, S.	6	8	97	123	*Dorſet.*
Weymouth, Tu. F.	7	9	104	132	*Dorſet.*
Minhead-Road.					
Andover, S.			55	66	*Southa.*
Ambrewsbury, F.	10	14	65	80	*Wilts.*
Shrawton	5	6	70	86	*Wilts.*
Warminſter, S.	10	13	80	99	*Wiles.*
Maiden Bradley	5	7	85	106	*Wiles.*
Bruton, S.	8	9	93	115	*Sommer*
Lidford	7	8	100	123	*Sommer*

Part of *Minhead*-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Ascot	8	10	108	133	*Somerset.*
Bridgwater, Th.	8	10	116	143	*Somerset.*
Nether-Stowley	6	8	122	151	*Somerset.*
Watchet, S.	6	8	128	159	*Somerset.*
Minhead	5	7	133	166	*Somerset.*

X. The Road from *London* to *Marlborough* and *Briſtol*,—to *Gloceſter* and *Hereford*,—to *Wells*—to *Bath*,—to *Monmouth* and St. *Davids*——to *Carmarthen*.

Briſtol-Road.					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounſlow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Colebrook, W.	5	6	15	18	*Bucks*
Maidenhead, W.	7	9	22	27	*Berks*
Reading, S.	10	13	32	40	*Berks*
Woolhampton	9	10	41	50	*Berks*
Newbury, Th.	6	6	47	56	*Berks*
Chilton-Foliot	9	10	56	66	*Wilts*
Marlebrough, S.	6	9	62	75	*Wilts*
Calne, Tu.	10	13	72	88	*Wilts*
Chipenham, S.	5	6	77	94	*Wilts*
Marſhfield, Tu.	7	9	84	103	*Gloceſt.*
BRISTOL, W. S.	10	12	94	115	*Gl.* & *S.*
Gloceſter and *Hereford*-Road.					
Maidenhead, W.			22	27	*Berks*
Henly, Th.	7	8	29	35	*Oxford*
Nettlebed	4	5	33	40	*Oxford*
Henſhington	6	6	39	46	*Oxford*
Abington, M. F.	7	9	46	55	*Berks*

Faringdon,

Part of *Glocester* and *Hereford*-Road.	Patric. cm	Patric. mm	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Faringdon, Tu.	10	13	56	68	*Berks*
Letchlade, Tu.	4	6	60	74	*Glocest.*
Lairford, Th.	2	3	62	77	*Glocest.*
Barnsley	4	6	66	83	*Glocest.*
Perrots-bridge	3	4	69	87	*Glocest.*
Burlip hill	7	8	76	95	*Glocest.*
GLOCESTER, W. S.	5	7	81	102	*Glocest.*
Huntley	5	8	86	110	*Glocest.*
Ross, Th.	6	8	92	118	*Heref.*
HEREFORD, W. F. S.	10	13	102	131	*Heref.*
Wells-Road					
Marleborough, S.			62	75	*Wilts*
Devizes, Th.	10	14	72	89	*Wilts*
Tourbridge, S.	8	10	80	99	*Wilts*
Kilmersdon	8	10	88	109	*Somers.*
WELLS, W. S.	8	11	96	120	*Somers.*
Bath-Road.					
Chipenham, S.			77	94	*Wilts*
Pickwick	3	5	80	99	*Wilts*
Bathford	4	5	84	104	*Somers.*
BATH, W. S.	3	4	87	108	*Somers.*
St. *Davids*-Road.					
GLOCESTER, W. S.			81	102	*Glocest.*
Great-Dean, M.	8	12	89	114	*Glocest.*
Coverd	6	8	95	122	*Glocest.*
Monmouth, S.	4	5	99	127	*Monm.*
New-Church	9	12	108	139	*Monm.*
Newport, S.	8	12	116	151	*Monm.*

Car-

Part of St. *David's* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Cardiff, W. S.	10	12	126	163	*Glamor.*
Cowbridge, Tu.	10	12	136	175	*Glamor.*
Newbridge	5	7	141	182	*Glamor.*
Aberavon	9	11	150	193	*Glamor.*
Swanſey, W. S.	6	9	156	202	*Glamor.*
Llanelly, Tu.	9	11	165	213	*Carma.*
Kidwelly, Tu.	6	8	171	221	*Carma.*
Llacharn, F.	6	8	177	229	*Carma.*
Llangiddo	8	10	185	239	*Pemb.*
Haverford, W. Th. S.	10	13	193	252	*Pemb.*
Rock	6	8	201	260	*Pemb.*
St. *Davids.*	6	7	207	267	*Pemb.*
Carmartlen-Road.					
Monmouth, S.			99	127	*Monm.*
Llantilio Cruſeny	7	8	106	135	*Monm.*
Abergavenny, Tu.	5	6	111	142	*Monm.*
Crecowel, Th.	4	7	115	148	*Breckn.*
Brecknock, W. S.	8	13	123	161	*Breckn.*
Redbrue	6	8	129	169	*Breckn.*
Llanimdiffry	8	11	137	180	*Breckn.*
Abermarlas	5	6	142	186	*Carma.*
Rue Raddor	6	8	148	194	*Carma.*
Carmarthen, W. S.	9	12	157	206	*Carma.*

XI. The Road from *London* to *Oxford*, *Worceſter*, and *Aberiſtwith*,—— to *Buckingham*,—— to *Ludlow* and *Montgomery*.

Aberiſtwith-Road.					
Acton	6	8	6	8	*Middl.*
Uxbridge, Th.	9	10	15	18	*Middl.*
Beaconsfield, Th.	7	8	22	26	*Bucks*

Part of *Abereſtwith*	Partic. cm.	mm.	Totals. cm.	mm.	County
High-Wickam, F.	5	6	27	32	*Bucks*
Stoken-Church	5	6	32	38	*Oxford*
Tetſworth	5	6	37	44	*Oxford*
Whately-Bridge	4	5	41	49	*Oxford*
OXFORD, W.S.	6	6	47	55	*Oxford*
Woodſtock, Tu.	6	8	53	63	*Oxford*
Enſton	5	6	58	69	*Oxford*
Morton-in-Marſh	10	13	68	82	*Gloceſt.*
Broadway	5	8	73	90	*Gloceſt.*
Perſhore, Tu.	7	12	80	102	*Worceſt.*
WORCESTER, W.F.S.	6	10	86	112	*Worceſt.*
Bromyard, M.	10	12	96	124	*Heref.*
Lemſter.	8	11	104	135	*Heref.*
Preſtain, S.	8	13	112	148	*Radnor*
Ithon-River	8	13	120	161	*Radnor*
Kaiadergwy	6	9	126	170	*Radnor*
Brunant	9	14	135	184	*Cardig.*
Aberiſtwith, M.	11	15	146	199	*Cardig.*
Buckingham-Road.					
Uxbridge, Th.			15	18	*Middl.*
Emerſham, Tu.	9	11	24	29	*Bucks*
Wendover, Th.	6	9	30	38	*Bucks*
Aylesbury, S.	4	5	34	43	*Bucks*
East-Claydon	6	10	40	53	*Bucks*
Buckingham, S.	4	7	44	60	*Bucks*
Montgomery-Road.					
WORCESTER, W.F.S			86	112	*Worceſt.*
Stockton	9	12	95	124	*Worceſt.*
Tenbury, Tu.	6	7	101	131	*Worceſt.*
Ludlow, M.	5	8	106	139	*Salop*
Newton	5	7	111	146	*Salop*
Biſhops-Caſtle, F.	5	7	116	152	*Salop*
Montgomery, Th.	6	7	122	159	*Montg.*

XII. The Road from *London* to *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Cheſter*, *Denbigh*, and *Holy-head*,——to *Baldock*, St. *Neots*, and *Oakham*,——to *Bedford*, *Wehing-borough*, and *Oakham*,——to *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, and *Danby*,——to *Shrewsbury*,——to *Lancaſter*, *Kendal* and *Carliſle*.

Holy-head-Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County
Highgate	4	5			*Middl.*
Barnet, M.	6	7	1	12	*Hertf.*
St. *Albans*, S.	10	10	20	22	*Hertf.*
Dunſtable, W.	10	12	30	34	*Bedfor.*
Little Brickhil	7	10	37	44	*Bucks*
Stony-Stretford, F.	7	9	44	53	*Bucks*
Towceſter, Tu.	6	8	50	61	*Northa.*
Daventry, W.	10	12	60	73	*Northa.*
Dunchurch	6	8	66	81	*Warwi.*
COVENTRY, F.	8	11	74	92	*Warwi.*
Coleſhil, W.	8	11	82	103	*Warwi.*
Wiſhaw Green	4	5	86	108	*Warwi.*
LITCHFIELD, Tu.F.	8	10	94	118	*Staffor.*
Rugely, Tu.	5	8	99	126	*Staffor.*
Brine-pits	5	7	104	133	*Staffor.*
Stone, Tu.	6	7	110	140	*Staffor.*
Pipe-yare	9	12	119	152	*Staffor.*
Nampwich, S.	7	10	126	162	*Cheſter*
Torperly	7	9	133	171	*Cheſter*
CHESTER, W. S.	7	11	140	182	*Cheſter*
Harding	5	7	145	189	*Flint*
Northop	3	5	148	194	*Flint*
Smelmils	6	7	154	201	*Denbi.*
Denbigh, W.	6	8	160	209	*Denbi.*
Bettus	7	11	167	220	*Denbi.*
Aberconway, F.	7	9	174	229	*Carnar.*
Penmenmaur	5	6	179	235	*Carnar.*

Beau-

Part of *Holy head*-Road	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County
Beaumaris, W. S.	5	6	184	241	*Angles.*
Llangaveny	9	10	193	251	*Angles.*
Rudband-bridge	6	7	199	258	*Angles.*
Holy-head	9	11	208	269	*Angles.*
Oakham-Road.					
Barnet, M.			10	12	*Hartf.*
Hatfield, Th.	7	8	17	20	*Hartf.*
Stevenage, F.	8	11	25	31	*Hartf.*
Baldock, Th.	4	6	29	37	*Hartf.*
Bigg'eswade, W.	5	8	34	45	*Bedfor.*
St. *Neots*, Th.	8	11	42	56	*Huntin*
Great Catworth	7	10	49	66	*Huntin*
Lidford	5	8	54	74	*Northa.*
Dean	6	8	60	82	*Northa.*
Oakham, S.	8	13	68	95	*Rutlan.*
Bedford-Road.					
St. *Albans*, S.			20	22	*Hartf.*
Luton, M.	8	10	28	32	*Bedfor.*
Barton-Clay	5	8	33	40	*Bedfor.*
Bedford, Tu. S.	7	10	40	50	*Bedfor.*
Chellington	6	9	46	59	*Bedfor.*
Wellingborow, W.	6	9	52	68	*Northa.*
Kettering, F.	5	7	57	75	*Northa.*
Rockingham,	8	10	65	85	*Northa.*
Uppingham, W.	4	5	69	90	*Rutlan.*
Oakham, S.	5	6	74	96	*Rutlan.*

Derby-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Stony-Stretford, F.			44	53	*Bucks*
Kings.Grafton,	4	5	48	58	*Northa.*
Northampton, S.	6	9	54	67	*Northa.*
Brixworth	5	7	59	54	*Northa.*
Harborough, Tu.	7	10	66	84	*Leicest.*
Great Glen	7	9	73	93	*Leicest.*
LEICESTER, S.	5	6	78	99	*Leicest.*
Mountsorrel, M.	5	5	83	104	*Leicest.*
Loughborough, Th.	3	3	86	107	*Leicest.*
Kegworth	4	5	90	112	*Leicest.*
Derby, F.	8	10	98	122	*Derby*
Shrewsbury-Road.					
COVENTRY, F.			74	92	*Warwi.*
Meriden	4	6	78	98	*Warwi.*
Bermingham, Th.	10	11	88	109	*Warwi.*
Dudley	8	10	96	119	*Worcest*
Round Oak	6	8	102	127	*Staffor.*
Bridgnorth, S.	6	8	108	135	*Salop*
Wenlock, M.	6	8	114	143	*Salop*
Shrewsbury, W. Th. S.	10	13	124	156	*Salop*
Carlisle-Road.					
Stone, Tu.			110	140	*Staffor.*
Newcastle, M.	6	8	116	148	*Staffor.*
Brereton-Green	8	13	124	161	*Chester*
Lastock	5	8	129	169	*Chester*
Warrington, W.	7	11	136	180	*Lanca.*
Newton	5	5	141	185	*Lanca.*
Wiggan, M. F.	7	8	148	193	*Lanca.*
Reychmore	7	9	155	202	*Lanca.*
Preston, W. F. S.	7	7	162	209	*Lanca.*
Baxton	5	6	167	215	*Lanca.*

Gar-

Part of *Carliſle*-Road	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Garſtang, Th.	5	5	172	220	*Lancaſt.*
Elhil	5	5	177	225	*Lancaſt.*
Lancaſter, S,	5	5	182	230	*Lancaſt.*
Burton, Tu.	9	12	191	242	*Weſtm.*
Kendal, S.	9	12	200	254	*Weſtm.*
Hauſe-houſe	6	9	206	263	*Weſtm.*
Thurnby	7	10	213	273	*Weſtm.*
Penrith, Tu.	5	7	218	280	*Cumber.*
Hesket	7	9	225	289	*Cumber.*
CARLISLE, S.	7	9	232	298	*Cumber.*

The Table of ROADS *Deſcribed.*

The firſt Column contains the Names of Places wherein Cities are in Capital Letters, as in *Berwick*-Road, YORK, &c. and Market-Towns in Italick, as *Hoddeſdon*, &c. The Letters after them ſhew the Days their Markets are kept on. The ſecond Column ſhews the Diſtance of one place from another; and the third the Diſtance of each from *London*, in computed and meaſured Miles; *cm.* ſtands for computed, and *mm.* for meaſured Miles. The laſt ſhews the County each Town and City lies in; a thing of great Uſe in directing of Poſt-Letters and Parcels.

A N

AN
Alphabetical Account
Of all the
Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches that come to London, Weſtminſter, *and* Southwark, *from all Parts of* England *and* Wales, *with the Days of their going out.*

A.

A *Bington* Waggon, White-Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, Saturday, and *Sarazens*-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Acton Coach, Talbot in the *Strand*, every day.

Agmondeſham Waggon, Angel in *Holborn*, Tueſday and Saturday.

Aldenham Waggon, White-Horſe by *Fleet-ditch*, Friday.

St. *Albans* Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday; and the Coach, Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Ampthill Carrier, Pewter Platter in St. *Johns-ſtreet*; and the Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday.

Andover Waggon, Kings Arms on *Holborn* Bridge, Thurſday.

Arundel, —— Queens-head in *Southwork*, Thurſday.

Aſkby-de-la-Zouch Carrier, Axe in *Aldermanbury*, Monday.

Aſkford Carrier, Star on *Fiſhſtreet-hill*, Thurſday.

Atterſon Carrier, Caſtle at *Smithfield-Bars*, Monday.

Aylesbury Waggon, Lamb, backſide of St. *Clemmts*, Friday, *Saracens-head Snow-hill* Wedneſday, George by *Holborn* Conduit, Thurſday, Cown in *Holborn*; the Coach, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday; Black Swan in *Holborn*, the Coach, Tueſday, Saturdy.

B

Barnet Coach, Swan with two Necks in St. *Johns-ſtreet* every day.

Bakewell Carrier, *Bloſſoms-Inn*, Friday, once three Weeks.

Baſingſtoke Waggon, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, Saturday, Kings Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, Thurſday, *Sarazen*-head *Snow-hill* Friday; Coach, Kings-head in the *Strand*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Battle Carrier, Spur in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Barkin Coach, Three Nunns without *Aldgate* every day.

Baldock Waggon, Cock in *Old-ſtreet*, Tueſday and Friday; Red Lyon in *Red-Croſs-ſtreet*, Wedneſday and Saturday.

Bath

Bath and *Briſtol* Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday; Swan near *Somerſet-houſe*, Monday, Tueſday. Carrier, Three Cups in *Bread ſtreet*, Saturday; Talbot in the *Strand* Monday, Thurſday. Coach, Chequer near *Charing-Croſs*, Tueſday.

Banbury Carrier, Sarazens-head in *Carter-lane*, Thurſday. Waggon, Ram in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Barneſtaple and *Bidyford* Carrier, Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, Saturday, once a fortnight.

Beckley Coach, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Friday.

Beadly Carrier, *Ipſwich* Arms in *Cullum-ſtreet*, Monday.

Berkhamſtead Coach, Bell in *Holborn*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Benham Waggon, Chequer in *Holborn*, Monday.

Bedford Carrier, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday; Wind-Mill in St. *John's-ſtreet*, Wedneſday; Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday; Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Betsfield Waggon, Caſtle at *Smithfield-Bars*, Thurſday.

Bigleſworth Waggon, Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, Tueſday. Carrier, Pewter Platter in St. *Johns-ſtreet*, Saturday.

Bellericay Wag. Blue Boar *White-Chappel*, Thurſday. Coach-man ſame Place, Wedneſday, Saturday.

Biſciter Wag. Bull in *Holborn*, Wedneſday.

Biſhop-ſtafford Wag. Pewter Pot in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, Tueſday. Coach ſame Place every day.

Wag. One Swan without *Biſhops-gate*, Wedneſday,

Blackburn Car. *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane* Friday.

Bolton Bery Car. *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, Friday.

Bouden Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Briſtol Wag. Kings Arms at *Holborn-bridge* Friday; White Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, Friday Car. Three Cups in *Bread-ſtreet*, Wedneſday and Saturday. Coach, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill* Monday and Thurſday; Sarazens-head *Friday-ſtreet*, Monday and Thurſday.

Brentwood Car. Crown without *Aldgate*, Wedneſday and Saturday. Coaches, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

Brantry Wag. Pewter Pot in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet* Friday. Coach, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Bridgenorth Coach, Blue Boar *Holborn*, Monday.

Brainford Coach, White-horſe in *Fetter-lane* every day.

Brackley Wag. *Oxford* Arms in *Warwick-lane* Saturday.

Bredhemſtone Car. Queens-head in *Southwark* Thurſday.

Bradford Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Brickhill Car. Sarazens-head in *Carter-lane* Wedneſday.

Brumingham and *Woolverhampton* Car. Caſtle and Faulcon by *Alderſgate*, Saturday.

Buckingham Wag. Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill* Wedneſday. Car. George in *Smithfield*, Wedneſday.

Burford Car. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, Thurſday Wag. Bell in the *Strand*, Wedneſday.

Buntingford Car. One Swan without *Biſhops-gate*, Tueſday, Friday. Coach, Dolphin without *Biſhops-gate*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Burwell

Burwash Car. Queens-head in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Bury (*St. Edmonds*) Wag. Bull within *Biſhops-gate*, Thurſday. Coach ſame Place on Thurſday, Green Dragon within *Biſhop-gate*, Monday and Friday.

Blanford—— Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Monday, Thurſday.

C.

Cambridge Carrier, One Swan without *Biſhops-gate*, Monday, Wedneſday; Vine in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, Friday; Green Dragon *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet* Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday; Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday. Waggon, Dolphin without *Biſhops-gate*, Friday; Four Swans in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet* three times a week; Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Friday. Coach, Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.

Camden—— Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill*, Saturday.

Canterbury Carrier, *Billings-gate* Coffee-Houſe, Thurſday; Dark-houſe at *Billings-gate*, Monday, Thurſday. Coach, White Hart in *Southwark* every day; Star on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, Monday, Thurſday.; Summer every day.

Caſtle-Aſhby Waggon, Caſtle at *Smithfield-bars*, Thurſday.

Ceford—— Wind-mill in St. *John's-ſtreet*, Wedneſday.

Cheſſon—— Dolphin without *Biſhops-gate*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Cheſſhunt Coach, Flying-horſe without *Biſhops-gate*, every day.

Chipten-Norton Car. Bear and Ragged Staff in *Swithfield*, Thurſday.

Chalby Wag. Roſe at *Holborn-bridge*, Thurſday.

Chelmsford Wag. Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Wedneſday, Saturday. Coach, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Cheſham Wag. White-horſe at *Fleet-ditch* by *Holborn* Bridge, Wedneſday, Saturday.

Cheſterfield Car. Caſtle in *Wood-ſtreet*, Friday.

Cheſtenham Car. Sarazens-head *Carter-lane*, Saturday.

Chicheſter Carrier, White-Hart in *Southwark*, Thurſday, Friday.

Chittenſtone Car. White-Horſe in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Cirenceſter Waggon, Kings-head in the *Old-Change*, Friday.

Clapham Coach, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, every day; Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* every day.

Clare Car. Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Copel Car. Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday.

Cobingham Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Coventry Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, Thurſday, Saturday.

Colcheſter Wag. Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Friday; Sarazens-head within *Aldgate* Friday. Coach, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*.

Coddicote Coach, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tueſday, Saturday.

Coxell Car. Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Friday.

Croyden Coach, Grey-hound in *Southwark* every day.

Cranbroke Carrier, Talbot in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Cran-

Crandon-long, George in *Smithfield*, Friday.
Cranfield Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

D.

Darby Waggon, Caſtle at *Smithfield-Bars*, Monday.
Daventry Car. Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Thurſday; Ram in *Smithfield* Monday. Wag. Three Cups in St. *John's-ſtreet*, Thurſday. Coach ſame Place Monday.
Daxton, Car. George in *Drury-lane*, Thurſday.
Deviſes Wag. Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, Thurſday.
Dorcheſter Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, Monday, Thurſday.
Dover Wag. Kings-head in *Southwark*, Thurſday, Saturday. Coach, White-Hart in *Southwark*.
Dorinton Wag. Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.
Dorſet, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Monday, Thurſday.
Dunſtable Wag. Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tuelday, Friday. Coach to the ſame Place, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.
Dunchurch, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.
Dunmow Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, Thurſday.

E.

Eaton-bridge Car. White-horſe in *Southwark*, Tueſday.
Eaſtwick Car. One Swan without *Biſhops-gate*, Wedneſday, Saturday.

Edmonton Coach, Four Swans in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet* every day; Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet* every day.

Egham Coach, Black Lyon in *Water-lane*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Ely—— Green Dragon in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Enfield Coach, Four Swans in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet* every day. Coach within *Biſhops-gate* every day.

Epſom Coach, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Tueſday, Thurſday Saturday. Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* every day.

Epping Coach, Nags-Head without *Aldgate*, Wedneſday.

Everſham Wag. Caſtle in *Woodſtreet*, Saturday.

Exeter Car. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, Monday; Sarazens-Head in *Friday-ſtreet*, Saturday. Wag. Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, Monday; Kings-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, Wedneſday. Coach, Sarazens-Head *Friday-ſtreet* Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.

F.

Farington Wag. Bell in *Holborn*, Thurſday.

Fenny-ſtanton Wag. Katherine Wheel without *Biſhops-gate*, friday.

Fetching Car. Greyhound in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Finchly Coach, Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, every day.

Frome Wag. Kings-Arms at *Holborn-bridge*, friday.

Ferding-bridge Wag. *Oxford*-Arms in *Warwick-lane*, ſaturday.

Fulworth Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

G. Gains-

G.

Gainsborough Car. Red Lyon in *Aldersgate-street*, Monday.

Gloceſter Wag. King's Head in the *Old Change*, ſaturday; *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, friday. Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-ſtreet*, monday, wedneſday.

Godlyman Car. Kings-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Grantham Coach and Wag. Croſs-Keys *White-Croſs-ſtreet*, monday.

Grinſtead Car. Half-Moon in *Southwark*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Grandon Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Guilford Wag. Queens-head in *Southwark*, tueſday. Coach ſame Place tueſday, friday. Coach, Talbot in the *Strand*, tueſday, wedneſday, friday, ſaturday. Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, tueſday, wedneſday, friday, ſaturday.

Grantham——Red Lyon in *Aldersgate-ſtreet*, monday.

H.

Halifax Car. White-horſe at *Cripplegate*, Thurſday; Bell in *Woodſtreet*, Thurſday.

Harrow on the Hill Wag. Unicorn in *Holborn* every day. Coach, Crown in *Holborn*, monday, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Harlington Car. Golden Lyon in St. *John's-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Harding Wag. Cock in *Aldersgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday.

Hadnam Wag. Talbot in the *Strand*, friday.

Harringworth Waggon, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Harwich Coach, Sarazens-head within *Aldgate*, tueſday, friday.

Hamſtead Coach, Cock and Dolphin in *Gray's-Inn-lane* every day. Coach, Kings-head in the ſame Lane every day; Bell in *Holborn* every day.

Hatfield Wag. Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, friday. Coach, Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Hadham Coach and Wag. Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Heampſtead Wag. George on *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Hendon Coach, Bell in *Holborn*, monday, wedneſday, ſaturday,

Hertford Car. Four Swans within *Biſhops-gate*, tueſday, friday; Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday. Coach, Vine in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday. Coach-Wag. one Swan without *Biſhops-gate*, tueſday, friday.

Hereford Carrier, Croſs-Keys in *Woodſtreet*, ſaturday.

Hitchin Wag. Three Arrows in *Golden-lane*, tueſday, friday; Cock in *Old-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday. Car. Swan in St. *John's-ſtreet*, thurſday. Coach, Bell in *Smithfield*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Highworth Wag. George on *Holborn-bridge*, monday; *Oxford* Arms in *Warwick-lane*, monday.

Hooknorton Waggon, Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Horſmountſly Car. Kings-Head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Hodſdon Coach, Bull within *Biſhops-gate*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday. Coach, at the Dolphin without *Biſhops-gate* the ſame days.

Horn-

Horn-Church Wag. White-Hart without *Aldgate*, wedneſday, friday. Coach, three Nuns without *Aldgate*, three days a week.

Horſham Car. White-Hart in *Southwark*, wedneſday.

Huntington Car. Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday. Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Hull Car. Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Huſley Car. George in *Drury-lane*, thurſday.

High-Ruden Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, thurſday.

I.

ILford Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

Ingerſtone Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, wedneſday.

Ive (St.) Car. Red Lyon without *Biſhops-gate*, thurſday.

Ipſwich Wag. Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* thurſday. Coach ſame Place Winter, thurſday, monday; Summer, monday, wedneſday, friday.

K.

KAxton Car. Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Friday.

Kendal Car. White-Horſe without *Cripplegate*, friday.

Kempſon Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, wedneſday.

Kettring Car. Bell in *Baſing-hall-ſtreet*, thurſday. Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Kington Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Kigly Car. White-Horſe without *Cripple-gate*, friday.

Kidderminſter Wag. Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill*, ſaturday.

Kingſclear Wag. George in *Drury-Lane*, thurſday.

Kingſtangly Wag. White-Horſe by *Fleet-ditch*, tueſday, friday.

L.

Lavenham Car. Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, Friday.

Layton-buzard Car. Sarazens-head *Carter-lane*, wedneſday. Wag. Sarazens-head on *Snow-hil*, friday.

Lancaſter Car. Swan with two Necks in *Ladlane*, friday.

Lamburn Wag. Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-Hill*, thurſday.

Lewes Car. George in *Southwark*, thurſday; Talbot in *Southwark* thurſday.

Letherhead Wag. Kings-head in *Southwark*, wedneſday, ſaturday. Coach ſame Place, tueſday, ſaturday.

Lempſter Car. Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, ſaturday.

Leeds Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday, White-Horſe without *Cripplegate*, friday.

Leiceſter Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, monday.

Litterworth Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Lichfield—George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday.

Linton Wag. Four Swans in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Lin-

Lincoln —— Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Loughborough Car. Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Lough Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Low-Layton Coach, Crown without *Aldgate* every day.

Ludlow Car. George without *Alderſgate*, ſaturday.

Luton Coach, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Lyn Coach, Green Dragon in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, monday.

M.

Mayfield Car. Grey-hound in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Mansfield Car. George in *Smithfield*, monday.

Marlborough Wag. Roſe at *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſday; ſame Place on thurſday. Car. White-Swan on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday. Coach, Angel back ſide of St. *Clements*, thurſday.

Marlow (Great) Wag. ſame Place, friday.

Mancheſter Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday; *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.

Maxfield Car. Swan with two Necks in *Ladlane*, friday.

Malden Wag. Blue Boar in *White-Chappel*, thurſday. Coach, ſame Place, wedneſday and ſaturday.

Maidſtone Carrier, Kings-head in *Southwark*, thurſday. Coach, Star on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, tueſday, ſaturday.

Marſhgibbon Car. Sarazens-head in *Carter-lane*, wedneſday.

Mayfield

Mavill Car. Grey-hound in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Maidenhead Coach, Black Lyon *Water-lane Fleet-ſtreet* every day.

Medhurſt Car. White-Hart in *Southwark* wedneſday.

Moltonmowberry —— Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

Middlewich and *Manchester* Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Monmouth Car. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

N.

Natsford —— Axe in *Aldermanbury*, Friday.

Newbery Wag. Kings-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Needs (St.) Wag. Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday. Car. Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Newcaſtle Under-line Car. Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane*, monday.

Newport in *Bucks* Coach-Wag. Bull and Mouth by *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Newport in *Shropſhire* VVag. Caſtle and Faulcon by *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Norwich Wag. Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, wedneſday. Coach ſame Place, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday; Green Dragon in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, monday. VVag. ſame Place, friday, Horſe Car. Bull in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, friday.

Norwich in *Cheſhire*, Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Nodleage VVag. Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill*, thurſday.

North-hall Coach, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Not-

Nottingham Coach, Ram in *Smithfield*, monday. Wag. ſame Place, monday. Coach, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, monday.

Northampton Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday; Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Newbery Wag. Crois Keys in *Wood-ſtreet*, wedneſday; *Gerrards*-hall, thurſday. Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-ſtreet* every day. White Horſe *Fleet-ſtreet* every day.

O.

Oakingham Wag. *Oxford* Arms in *Warwick-lane*, thurſday; White Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſday. Coach, white Swan in *Swan-yard* againſt *Somerſet-houſe* every day.

Olney Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Ongar Wag-Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, tueſday, friday. Coach ſame Place tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Oxford Wag. *Oxford* Arms in *Warwick-lane*, wedneſday. Coach there three days a week. Wag. and Coach, Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill* every day. Coach, Black Swan in *Holborn* monday, wedneſday, friday; Grey-hound in *Holborn* tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday; Chequer in *Holborn*, monday.

Oundel Wag. and Car. Ram in *Smith-field*, thurſday.

P.

Parkſtreet Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tueſday and Friday.

Peterborough Carrier, Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Petworth

Petworth Car. Kings-head in *Southwark*, wednesday, white Hart in *Southwark*, thursday.

Pool—Rose at *Holborn-bridge*, monday.

Portsmouth Waggon, White Hart in *Southwark*, thursday; *Coach* same Place monday; Cross-Keys *Grace-Church-street* monday, wednesday, friday.

Plaxton—Ship in *Southwark*, wednesday, saturday.

Preston Carrier, Castle in *Wood-street*, friday.

Puckridge Carrier, One Swan without *Bishops-gate*, friday.

R.

Reading Waggon, Cross-Keys in *Wood-street* Wednesday; *Gerrards-hall* thursday. *Coach*, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-street* every day; White Horse in *Fleet-street* every day.

Richmond Carrier, white Horse without *Cripplegate*, monday.

Royston—Vine without *Bishops-gate*, friday.

Rumford Coach, Sarazens-head at *Aldgate* every day.

Rugby Wag-Car. Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday.

Rye Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, tuesday, friday.

S.

Salisbury Waggon Kings-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, friday. *Coach*, Angel the back side of St. *Clements*, monday, wednesday, friday.

Sandon Car. Red Lyon without *Bishops-gate*, friday.

Sanford

Sanford Carrier, Sarazens-head at *Aldgate*, wednesday.

Saffron Walden Carrier, Vine within *Bishopsgate* thursday. *Coach*, blue Boar without *Aldgate*, in Summer every day.

Shipton Waggon, Rose in *Smithfield*, thursday.

Sherington Carrier, George in *Aldersgate-street*, thursday.

Shrewsbury Carrier, Castle in *Wood-street*, friday; Bell in *Wood-street* friday. *Coach*, George in *Aldersgate-street*, monday.

Shaftsbury Carrier, *Gerards-hall* saturday,

Sherbourn, *Crookhorn Carrier*, same Place and day.

Shoreham Carrier, Queens-head in *Southwark*, thursday.

Southstoke Carrier, George in *Drury-lane*, wednesday.

Southgate Coach, Four Swans in *Bishopsgate-street* every day.

Southampton Waggon, white Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, monday, wednesday, friday.

Southam Waggon, Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday

Stratford on Avon Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday.

Stoke Bruen Carrier, George in *Smithfield*, wednesday.

Stafford Waggon, Castle and Falkon by *Aldersgate*, monday.

Stony Stratford Carrier, George in *Aldersgate-street*, wednesday.

Stanford and *Grantham Waggon*, Cock in *Old-street*, monday.

Stroudwater Carrier, *Gerards-hall* friday; Bell in *Friday-street* saturday.

Stenning Carrier, Kings-head in *Southwark*, thursday.

Stow in the Hold Waggon, Sarazens-head on *Snow-hill*, thurſday.

Stranbourn Carrier, Queens-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Sannock Waggon, Spur in *Southwark*, tueſday, friday.

Sudbury Waggon and *Coach*, Spread Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, friday.

Swallowfield Waggon, Bull in *Holborn*, thurſday.

T.

T*Aunton Dean* Carrier, Bull in *Woodſtreet*, ſaturday. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, monday.

Thame Waggon, white Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, friday. Carrier, Sarazens-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Tamworth Carrier, Bell in *Woodſtreet*, monday.

Todington Carrier, Swan with two Necks in *St. Johns-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Thackſted Carrier, Sarazens-head within *Aldgate*, wedneſday.

Tociter Waggon, Ram in *Smithfield*, friday; Caſtle at *Smithfield-Bars*, friday.

Trubridge Car. Bell in *Wood-ſtreet*, monday.

Tunbridge Wag. George in *Southwark*; VVinter wedneſday; during the *Wells* tueſday, friday. *Coach*, white Hart in *Southwark*, monday, friday in VVinter; in Summer every other day. *Coach*, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*.

U.

U*xbridge* Coach, Bull in *Holborn* every day.

Ware

W.

Ware Coach, Dolphin without *Bishopsgate* every day: Vine within *Bishopsgate* tuesday, thursday, saturday.

Wantage Wag. Saracens-head in *Friday-street.*

Wallingford Waggon, white Horse in *Friday-street*, wednesday.

Warwick Waggon, Saracens-head on *Snow-hill*, saturday; Bell in *Smithfield* thursday.

Watford Waggon, George at *Holborn-bridge*, tuesday, wednesday, thursday, saturday.

Waldron Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, thursday.

Walthamstow Coach, Crown without *Aldgate* every day.

Waltham Abby Coach, Green Dragon in *Bishops-gate-street* every day.

Warrington Carrier, Castle and Faulcon *Aldersgate-street* friday.

West-Chester Carrier, *Blossoms-Inn* saturday; Castle and Faulcon by *Aldersgate* saturday; *Wag.* George in *Aldersgate-street*, monday, thursday; Coach, Catherine VVheel in *Smithfield.*

Wooden Waggon, Bell in *Smithfield*, thursday.

Wells Carrier, Castle in *Wood-street*, saturday.

Westram Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, tuesday, friday.

Wendover Waggon, Swan at *Holborn-bridge* thursday.

Whetomstead Waggon, Cock in *Aldersgate-street*, wednesday, saturday.

Whetstone Coach, Golden Lyon in St. *Johns-street* every day.

Windsor Coach, white Horse in *Fleet-street* every day; Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill* every day;

day; Black Lyon in *Water-lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet* every day.

Wickham Waggon, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, thurſday; George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday; Sarazens-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Wickham (High) Carrier, Bull and Mouth at *Alderſgate*, tueſday.

Wisbick Carrier, Bull within *Biſhops-gate*, friday.

Wittham Carrier, Croſs Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, friday.

Witney Waggon, George at *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Wincheſter Waggon, Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, thurſday.

Woobourne Carrier, VVindmill in St. *Johns-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Woodſtock Waggon, Bell in *Holborn*, friday.

Worceſter Waggon, Bull and Mouth at *Alderſgate*, ſaturday. Carrier, Bell in *Woodſtreet*, ſaturday. Coach, Kings-head in the *Strand*, monday, thurſday; Blue Boar in *Holborn*, monday.

Woodford Coach, three Nunns without *Aldgate* every day.

Wooſen Carrier, Red Lyon and Axe in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Woolverhampton Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, ſaturday; Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

Y.

Yarmouth Coach, Green Dragon in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, thurſday, ſaturday.

York Carrier, Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday; Bear in *Baſing-lane*, friday. Coach, Black Swan in *Holborn*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Poſt-Office.

THIS Office is now kept in *Lumbard-ſtreet*; the Revenue belongs to their Majeſties.

From this General Office, Letters and Pacquets are diſpatched,

On *Mondays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays*,

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays*,

To all parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſdays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Fridays*,

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays*,

To all parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Letters are returned from all parts of *England* and *Scotland* certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day; but from other parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole ſheet of Paper is convey'd 80 miles for 2 *d.* two ſheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and ſo proportionably; and a Letter containing a ſheet, is convey'd above 80 miles for 3 *d.* two ſheets for 6 *d.*

and

and every Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A ſheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a ſhilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A ſingle Letter to *Berwick* 3 *d.* a double 6 *d.* an Ounce 1*s.* 6*d.*

This Conveyance by Poſt, is done in ſo ſhort a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours the Poſt goes 120 Miles, and in five days, an Anſwer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles diſtant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman deſire to ride Poſt to any principal Town of *England*, Poſt-horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the conſent of his Owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly obſerved; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *Engliſh* Mile, and for every Stage, to the Poſt-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

CHAP. VIII.

The ſeveral Rates that now are, and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Packets and Parcels, to or from any of his Majeſty's Dominions, to or from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as followeth; that is to ſay,

		s.	*d.*
Morlaix, St. *Maloes*, *Caen*, *New-haven*, and Places of like diſtance, Carriage paid to *Rouen*	*Single*	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Hamburg, *Colen*, *Frankfort*. Carriage paid to *Antwerp*, is	*Single*	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0

Venice,

		s.	d.
Venice, Genoua, Legorn, Rome, Naples, Messina, and all other parts of *Italy*, by way of *Venice*, *Franck pro Mantua*	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
Marseilles, Smirna, Constantinople, Aleppo, and all parts of *Turky*, Carriage paid to *Marseilles*	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	½ Ounce	2	9
	Ounce	3	8
And for Letters brought from the said Places into *England*	Single	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
For Letters brought into *England* from *Calais, Diepe, Bologne, Abbeville, St. Omers, Amiens, Montrel*	Single	0	4
	Double	0	8
	Treble	1	0
	Ounce	1	0
Rouen	Single	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Genoua, Legborn, Rome, and other parts of *Italy*, by way of *Lyons*, *Franck pro Lyons*	Single	1	6
	Double	2	0
	¼ Ounce	2	9
	Ounce	3	9

And of Letters sent Outwards.

		s.	d.
To *Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantz, Orleans, Bayon, Tours*, and Places of like distance, Port paid to *Paris*	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
For Letters from those Places into *England*	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¼ Ounce	3	0
	Ounce	4	0

		s.	d.
And Letters sent outwards to *Noremberg*, *Bremen*, *Dantzick*, *Lubeck*, *Lipsick*, and other Places of like distance, Port paid to *Hamburgh*	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ *Ounce*	3	0
	Ounce	4	0
Paris	*Single*	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	0
Dunkirk, *Ostend*, *Lisle*, *Ipres*, *Cambray*, *Ghent*, *Bruxels*, *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, and all other parts of *Flanders*.	*Single*	0	8
	Double	1	4
Sluce, *Flushing*, *Middleburgh*, *Amsterdam*, *Roterdam*, *Delph*, *Hague*, and all other parts of *Holland* and *Zealand*.	*Treble*	2	0
	Ounce	2	0

All Merchants Accompts, not exceeding a sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoyces, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without Rate in the price of the Letters, and also the Covers of the Letters not exceeding a sheet, to *Marseilles*, *Venice*, or *Legorn*, towards *Turky*.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of seventy seven Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the Business.

Upon this Grand Office depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of eighteen like Officers, and forty five Deputy-Post-Masters.

The

The preſent Poſt-Maſter-General keeps conſtantly, for the Tranſport of the ſaid Letters and Packquets;

Between *England* and——
- *France*, two Packquet-Boats.
- *Flanders*, two Packquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, three Packquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, three Packquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, two Packquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Poſt-Maſters, Packquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Maſter-piece of all thoſe good regulations eſtabliſhed by the preſent Poſt-Maſter-General, for the better Government of the ſaid Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, ſo well to their reſpective Poſt-Stages, that there is no conſiderable Market-Town, but hath an eaſie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the ſaid Grand Office, in the due courſe of the Males every Poſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

A perpetual Almanack of daily Use to all Traders.

Apr. July.	*Sept. Dec.*	*June. Febr.*	*Mar. Nov.*	*August.*	*May. Jan.*	*October.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	00	00	00	00

Note, *That on what Day of the Week the Year begins, the Figure under each Month is the same day of the Week until the Years end: as for Example; The 25th day of the first Month, called* March, *was on the third Day of the Week, called* Tuesday; *under* September *and* December *you see* (2,) *which sheweth* Tuesday *to be the second day of each of these Months; and so go on to the end of the Month; and the like in all the other Months.*

FINIS.

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ERRA-

ERRATA

PAge 2. *line 6.* for peices *read* specie, *page 4. l.* 11. for the measures, *r.* then measures. *idem.* for give quantities. *r.* give their Quantities. *p.* 5. *l.* 20. for 13 Livres *r.* 3 Livres. *p.* 27. *l.* 7. for bought *r.* sold. *p.* 30. *l.* 7. for Creditor *r.* Debitor. *l.* 9. for Debtors *r.* Creditor. *l.* 13. for Creditor *r.* Debtor. *l.* 14. for Debtor *r.* Creditor. *l.* 17. for Creditor *r.* Debtor. *l.* 18. for Debtor *r.* Creditor. *p.* 31. *l.* 37. for upon *r.* and open. *l.* 13. for Creditor *r.* Debtor. *ibid. l.* 14. for Debtor *r.* Creditor. *p.* 98. *l.* 2. for Chap. 4. *r.* Chap. 5. *p.* 101. *l.* 15. for Head *r.* Bung, and following *r.* and one third of the Area of the Circle at the Head. *p.* 108. *l.* 14. for this Table *r.* the following Table. *p.* 115. *l.* 2. for Chap. 5. *r.* Chap. 6. *idem l.* 12. for Geometrical part *r.* Geometrical pace. In *p.* 116. *l.* 2. write on top the same as is at bottom. *p.* 121. *l.* 7. for Chap. 6. *r.* Chap. 7.

There

There are Lately Printed for Henry Rhodes, *near* Bride-Lane, *in* Fleet Street, *these following Books.*

1. THE *Preſent State of Europe*, or the Hiſtorical and Political Monthly *Mercury*: containing all the publick and private Occurrences, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical and Military, that are moſt conſiderable in every Court: The various Intereſts of Princes, their ſeveral Claims, Diſputes and Intrigues; with curious Reflections upon every State: Beginning with the Month of *July*, 1690. and are continued Monthly from the Original: Publiſhed at the *Hague*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *Weſt-Frieſland* down to this time: in *Quarto*.

2. LEtters writ by a Turkiſh Spy, who lived Five and forty years undiſcovered at *Paris*: Giving an Impartial Account to the *Divan* at *Conſtantinople*, of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions of *Europe*, and diſcovering ſeveral Intrigues, and Secrets of the *Chriſtian* Courts, eſpecially that of *France*, from the Year, 1637, to the Year 1682. Written Originally in *Arabick*, firſt tranſlated into *Italian*, afterwards into *French*, and now into *Engliſh*: The Second Edition, Corrected, in *Twelves*.

3. THE Second Volume of Letters, writ by a Turkiſh Spy, *&c.* done into Engliſh, by the Tranſlator of the Firſt Volume, in 12*s*.

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